

DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 187 800

UD 020 591

AUTHOR Hubbell, Barbara F.; And Others
TITLE A Comparison of Demographic Characteristics of Demonstration Title I School Districts with National Estimates.
INSTITUTION Abt Associates, Inc. Cambridge, Mass.
SPONS AGENCY National Inst. of Education (DHEW), Washington, D.C.
Educational Equity Group.
PUB DATE 9 Sep 76
CONTRACT 400-75-0074
NOTE 90p.; Table 22 may be marginally legible due to small print. For related documents, see UD 020 578-580.
EDRS PRICE MF01/PC04 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS Academic Achievement; *Compensatory Education; Criteria; *Demography; *Demonstration Programs; Educationally Disadvantaged; Elementary Secondary Education; Eligibility; Family Income; *Federal Programs; *Resource Allocation; *School Districts
IDENTIFIERS *Elementary Secondary Education Act Title I

ABSTRACT

As part of a Title I demonstration project, sixteen school districts were chosen to change their compensatory education Federal fund allocation procedures by substituting an educational definition of need for the formerly used income definition. The purpose of this report is threefold: (1) to describe the demographic characteristics of the demonstration districts; (2) to determine to what degree the demonstration districts are representative of a stratified probability sample of 102 Title I districts nationwide; and (3) to identify those demographic characteristics which may be associated with specific allocation policy changes and/or their implementation. Study design, data sources, sampling, and data analysis procedures are described. School district demographic variables examined include mobility indicators, family structure, educational structure, occupational structure, ethnic/language composition, income and poverty structure, and age distributions. It is concluded that the demonstration districts are relatively heterogeneous with respect to their demographic characteristics, but that they do not markedly differ from the probability sample drawn for the study. (Author/GC)

* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
* from the original document. *

ED187800

ABT ASSOCIATES INC.
88 WHEELER STREET, CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS 02138
TELEPHONE • AREA 617-492-7100
TELEX: 710-320-6367

Contract No. 400-75-0074

A COMPARISON OF DEMOGRAPHIC
CHARACTERISTICS OF DEMONSTRATION TITLE I
SCHOOL DISTRICTS WITH NATIONAL ESTIMATES

SEPTEMBER 9, 1976

Principal Authors:

Barbara F. Hubbell

Glen Takata

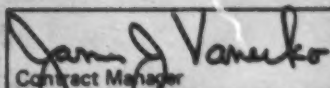
Michael Hennessy

Prepared For:

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION
Educational Equity Program
Washington, D. C. 20208

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,
EDUCATION & WELFARE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF
EDUCATION

THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN REPRODUCED EXACTLY AS RECEIVED FROM THE PERSON OR ORGANIZATION ORIGINATING IT. POINTS OF VIEW OR OPINIONS STATED DO NOT NECESSARILY REPRESENT OFFICIAL NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION POSITION OR POLICY.

 Contract Manager	 Quality Control Reviewer	 Management Reviewer
---	---	---

U0020591

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
1.0 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Scope of This Report	1
1.2 Overview of the Study of Demonstration Title I Compensatory Education Projects	2
1.3 The Selection Process	4
2.0 METHODOLOGY	9
2.1 Sample	9
2.2 Data Sources	9
2.3 Variable Groups	10
2.4 Procedures	11
3.0 FINDINGS	15
3.1 Mobility Indicators	15
3.2 Family Structure	19
3.3 Educational Structure	27
3.4 Occupational Structure	35
3.5 Ethnic/Language Composition	41
3.6 Income and Poverty Structure	51
3.7 General Demographics	61
4.0 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS	68

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of This Report

The purpose of this report is to describe the demographic characteristics of the sixteen school districts participating in the first year of the three-year Study of Demonstration Compensatory Education Projects. More specifically, the objectives of this report are the following:

1. To describe the demographic characteristics of the sixteen Demonstration districts in order to provide a picture of the context in which the Demonstration Study takes place;
2. To determine to what degree the Demonstration districts are representative of a stratified probability sample of 102 Title I districts across the United States;¹ and
3. To identify those demographic characteristics which may be associated with specific allocation policy changes and/or successful implementations of those changes.

It is of utmost importance to provide a context for the Demonstration Study. Analysis of the demographic characteristics allows us to develop a profile for each of the Demonstration districts, in terms of size, socioeconomic composition, and other population characteristics. By describing the demographic characteristics of the participating school districts, we provide the reader with a picture of the setting in each district and provide background for the larger study.

Comparisons between the 16 Demonstration districts and the sample of 102 District Survey I (DSI) districts allow us to describe similarities and differences between the two groups on a variety of measures. Since the selection process

¹This group of 102 Title I school districts is the sample used by Stanford Research Institute and the National Opinion Research Center of the University of Chicago in District Survey I, another of the comprehensive set of studies being supported by the Educational Equity Group of the National Institute of Education (NIE). Funded by NIE Contract #400-75-0039, District Survey I is a descriptive study of compensatory education programs operating in U.S. public schools.

for the Demonstration districts was not random, comparison of their demographic characteristics with those of the probability sample of DSI districts may reveal the reasons which prompted the district to apply for the Demonstration and the reasons for which they were selected.

The demographic profiles of each of the Demonstration districts will also be used to meet our third research objective. We will attempt to identify specific demographic characteristics which may be seen as independent variables which influence allocation policy, the primary dependent variable under study. For example, if it is found that the Demonstration sites have lower income populations, are larger, or contain more ethnic minorities than the District Survey I districts, it is possible that this could affect the allocation policies which the districts choose to implement.

This report is organized into four major parts. The remainder of Section 1 deals with an overview of the Study of Demonstration Title I Compensatory Education Projects. It also details the selection processes for the two groups under study. Section 2, Methodology, describes the analytic samples, data sources, variables to be presented, and analytic procedures. Section 3, Findings, presents the results of the analysis of the demographic characteristics of the two sample groups of districts. Section 4 provides a summary of the report, together with conclusions.

1.2 Overview of the Study of Demonstration Title I Compensatory Education Projects

The National Institute of Education (NIE) was directed by Congress in the Education Amendments of 1974 (PL. 93-380) to conduct a study of federal compensatory education programs, including Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. In response to this congressional mandate, NIE drafted a research plan which called for the funding of a comprehensive set of research projects focusing on administration, student development, and funds allocation in Compensatory Education. The Study

of Demonstration Title I Compensatory Education Projects, one of the research projects under funds allocation, deals with the effects of using educational need rather than economic need as the basis for distributing Title I services.

Sixteen Local Education Agencies (LEAs), who were among those responding to a Request for Proposals (RFP), had contracts with NIE during the 1975-76 school year to devise plans for implementing Title I programs substituting an educational definition of need for an income definition. Plans developed by these 16 districts were to be submitted to NIE by July 31, 1976. Upon acceptance of these plans, these districts were to implement their designs during the 1976-77 and 1977-78 school years. Given the departure of these approaches from current regulations for the delivery of Title I services, waivers of Title I regulations, which were authorized by the 1974 Amendments, would be required to implement the Demonstration Plans. Those areas in which waivers were most likely to be requested were school eligibility (target area selection) and concentration of funds and services.

The research portion of the Demonstration Projects is being conducted by Abt Associates Inc. (AAI). This research will compare the distribution of instructional and other educational services during the 1975-1976 school year under the current federal regulations, with the distribution during the 1976-1977 and 1977-1978 school years, under the waiver of federal regulations. It will provide the basic analysis for possible modifications in the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) of 1965 with regard to allocation policy: eligibility criteria for schools and/or students and distribution of resources across schools and/or students.

This research is primarily a study of distributive equity. When school district administrators alter policies relating to the rules and procedures for determining Title I eligibility and to the distribution of educational services, they are also likely to change the methods of delivering these services. When these changes take place, the students

who receive compensatory services and the services they receive are also likely to change. Therefore, the basic question addressed in this research is: How much and what kinds of educational services reach what kinds of students?

The question of distributive equity is studied broadly in terms of all services received by sampled students over the course of a year, and, more specifically, in terms of minutes of reading and math instruction received by these students on typical days. To address these issues, we must analyze the sequence of events leading from changes in school district allocation policy, to programmatic changes in the delivery of services, to the actual services received by students. This sequence is explicated in the analytic model described below.

The analytic model, displayed in Figure 1, serves as the basic outline for the research. It portrays seven major variable groups and the hypothetical links between them:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|
| 1. The Setting of the Demonstration | } The Context |
| 2. The Application/Planning Process | |
| 3. Allocation Policy | |
| 4. Program Delivery | |
| 5. Student Experiences | |
| 6. Characteristics of Students Served | |
| 7. Community Response | |

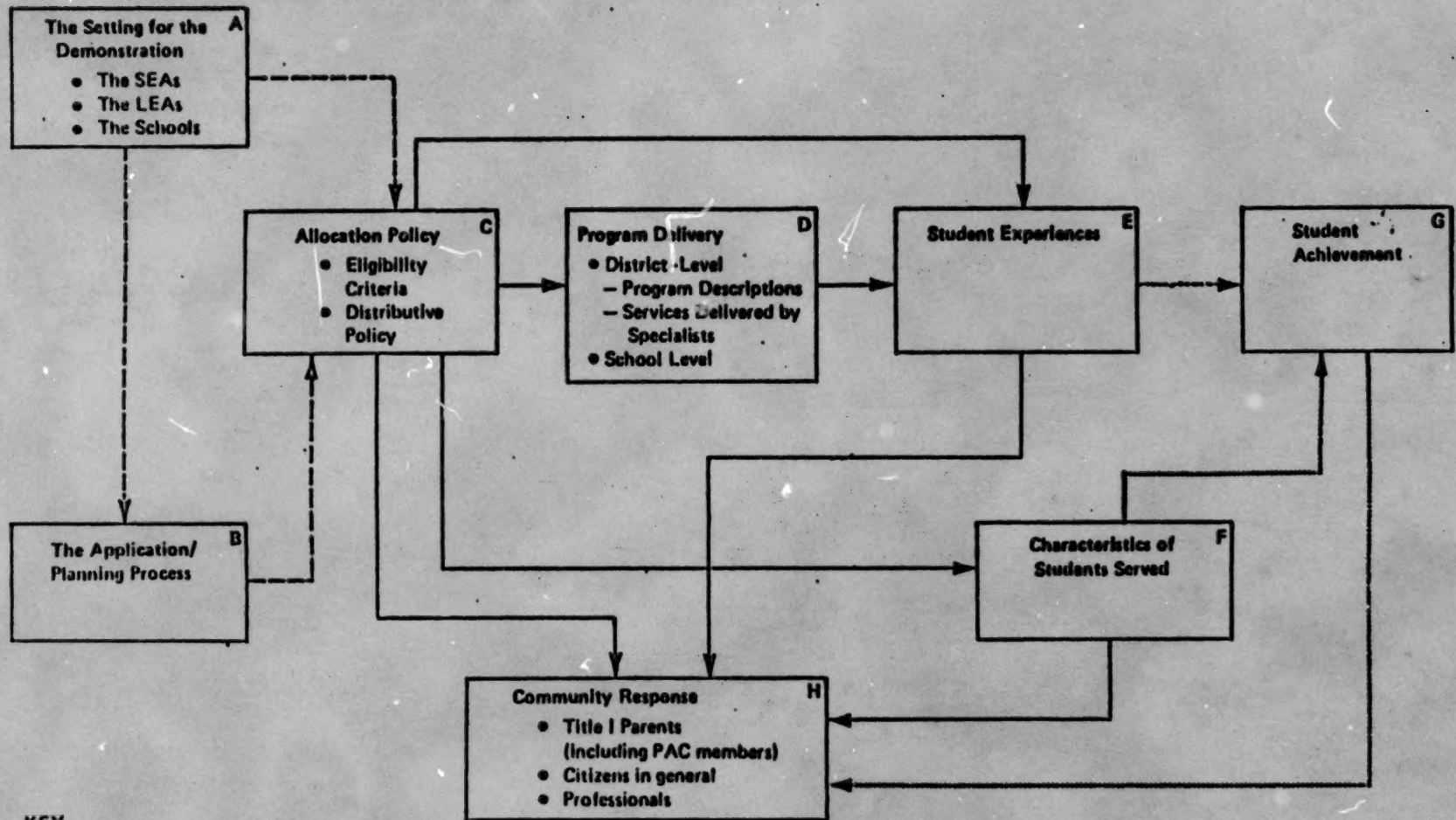
This report is designed to address one aspect of the first variable group in the model, the setting.

1.3 The Selection Process

This section outlines the selection processes of the 2 groups of school districts under investigation in this report-- the 16 school districts participating in the first year of the Demonstration Study and the 102 Title I districts in the District Survey I sample.

FIGURE 1

THE ANALYTIC MODEL FOR RESEARCH
ON DEMONSTRATION COMPENSATORY EDUCATION PROJECTS



KEY

- Links to be analyzed conceptually
- Links to be analyzed statistically for full range of districts
- Links to be analyzed statistically, where possible, for a subset of districts

1.3.1 Districts Participating in the Demonstration Study

Sixteen school districts, selected through a competitive process, participated in the Study of Demonstration Title I Compensatory Education Projects during the 1975-76 planning year. NIE issued an RFP to the 50 State Education Agencies (SEAs) in the spring of 1975. Each SEA was requested to distribute the RFP to school districts and to submit up to two proposals from its districts. In fact, not all SEA's submitted proposals. Of those applying, 16 districts in 13 states were awarded contracts. The sixteen selected districts are listed below.

Adams County, Colorado	Mesa, Arizona
Alum Rock, California	Newport, Rhode Island
Berkeley County, W. Virginia	Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
Boston, Massachusetts	Racine, Wisconsin
Charlotte, North Carolina	Santa Fe, New Mexico
Freeport, New York	Wichita, Kansas
Harrison County, W. Virginia	Winston-Salem, North Carolina
Houston, Texas	Yonkers, New York

These Demonstration districts were awarded grants that funded planning activities for the year 1975-1976. At the end of this grant period the districts were asked to submit implementation proposals to NIE. NIE is currently in the process of deciding which districts to fund for program implementation.

The competitive selection process led to a non-random group of districts participating in the study. Selectivity began soon after NIE issued the RFP to SEAs and informed them that only two proposals per state would be accepted from LEAs. Following that, different actors made decisions based on different criteria at different points in time.

Some SEAs offered the RFP to limited groups of districts while others distributed the RFP to all districts in their state. In those states where the RFP was distributed selectively, the criteria could have varied from:

- districts thought capable of administering a "good" Demonstration program, to
- districts which were in trouble and thus in need of help, to
- districts which had particular problems for which the Demonstration seemed a good solution.

In states such as these, districts not initially selected to receive an RFP could also have varied in requesting the RFP.

After the RFP was distributed to districts, SEAs could have varied in the amount of pressure applied on districts to respond. They also could have varied in their selection criteria and approval procedures. Finally, NIE selected districts non-randomly, following the standard approval process.

The points we want to stress, then, are:

- SEAs applied varying criteria in making decisions to distribute the RFP, encouraging submission of proposals, approving proposals, and submitting them to NIE;
- districts made decisions to submit proposals on the basis of varying criteria; and finally,
- NIE made decisions to approve proposals, based on known evaluation criteria, not randomly.

This report is designed to compare the 16 Demonstration districts with a probability sample of Title I districts across the United States to see how much these self-selected districts as a group differ from a group of "average" Title I districts. It also provides a comparison of the Demonstration districts with other districts under study.

1.3.2 Districts Participating in the District Survey I (DSI) Study

The comparison districts for this analysis are the school districts participating in District Survey I. In the DSI study, the school district was selected as the primary sampling unit. Operating school districts in the contiguous

United States that had ESEA Title I grants and some portion of their enrollment in the K-8 range were included in the sampling frame. The first step in the sampling procedures was the creation of 24 major strata, based on the following three dimensions:

1. Enrollment (total district), three categories, cut points at 33.3 and 66.6 percentiles:

Category 1 - LOWEST THIRD: enrollment less than 4,359
Category 2 - MIDDLE THIRD: enrollment from 4,359 through 17,628
Category 3 - HIGHEST THIRD: enrollment above 17,628

2. Region, four categories, as defined by the U.S. Census:

NORTHEAST
SOUTH
NORTH CENTRAL
WEST

3. Presence of state Compensatory Education program (grant) for district, two categories:

DISTRICT HAS STATE COMPENSATORY EDUCATION GRANT (CE)
DISTRICT DOES NOT HAVE STATE COMPENSATORY EDUCATION GRANT (NOCE)

The 24 strata were then divided into sub-strata in such a way that each sub-strata yielded exactly 2 selections of school districts.

The DSI sample can be thought of as representing the population of districts in the contiguous states with elementary schools in which Title I funding was available in the 1975-76 school year. One can generalize, however, to all U.S. school districts from this sample with a great deal of confidence.²

²See District Survey I: Research Design and Instruments for OMB Review, November 26, 1975 report for fuller explanation of sampling procedures. The purpose of the District Survey I research is to provide a description of instructional and supporting activities that define compensatory education in U.S. public schools. The sampling procedures, however, limit very slightly one's ability to generalize findings to all school districts in the U.S. The major limitation is based on the fact that the population from which the district sample was drawn did not include all public school districts in the U.S. Districts without Title I grants, districts with only secondary level pupils (9-12), and districts in Alaska and Hawaii were excluded. Thus delimited, the sampling frame included 13,889 districts or 85% of the operating districts in the U.S.

2.0 METHODOLOGY

A two-step process will be used in our description of the demographic characteristics of the school districts. The first procedure will be to examine the distribution of the Demonstration districts on a number of key variables. The second step will be to compare the Demonstration districts with the District Survey I districts in order to describe the similarities and differences between them.

2.1 Sample

For purposes of this study we are examining the demographic characteristics of two sample groups:

- the Demonstration Districts--the 16 applicant school districts in the study of Demonstration Title I Compensatory Education Projects; and
- the District Survey I Sample--the 102 school districts from 34 states in the NIE Compensatory Education Study: District Survey I.

The sample drawn for analysis in the District Survey I Study was comprised of 102 school districts in 34 states. One sampled district declined to participate. Thus, the available sample used in the DSI study was 101 districts in 34 states. In our efforts to analyze the demographic characteristics of all 101 districts, certain problems were encountered. A number of districts were not found on the 1970 Census Fourth Count School District Data Tapes, the primary data source for this study. Other districts, with multiple sets of data on tape, were excluded from the analysis. Hence, for purposes of this research, 92 DSI school districts were utilized.

2.2 Data Sources

As noted above, data for the demographic study were drawn from computer tapes containing 1970 Census Fourth Count (Population) School District Data. U.S. Census data, collected every 5 years, is organized by the traditional political boundaries of city and county. The Fourth Count tapes consist of

an aggregation of this U.S. Census data completed by the National Center for Educational Statistics. Data is organized by school district and greatly facilitates education-oriented comparisons between school districts.

A limitation of the Fourth Count Tapes is the age of the data. Collected in 1970, the demographic distribution may have shifted within and/or across sites. Despite this limitation, the computer tapes afford us our best opportunity to obtain comparable demographic profiles of each of the Demonstration districts. Furthermore, census data is currently one of the primary sources used in determining allocation of Title I funds to school districts. By analyzing demographic characteristics such as the total number of school age children living in the attendance area and the number or percentage of those children who come from poor families, federal and district personnel are able to determine the amount of Title I monies each district is eligible to receive.

2.3 Variable Groups

The demographic variables analyzed in this research are categorized under seven headings or variable groups. These include:

- Mobility, including length of residence and birthplace;
- Family Structure;
- Educational Structure, including indicators of public versus private school enrollment and years of schooling completed;
- Occupational Structure, including occupational indicators, age and sex of labor force, and unemployment status;
- Ethnic/Language Composition, including native language and Spanish heritage indicators;
- Income and Poverty Structure, including family income indicators and the percent and nature of families below the poverty level; and
- General Demographic Characteristics, including sex and age distributions.

Table 1 displays the seven variable groups with each set of variables included for analysis. These variables were selected because of their relevance to the major objectives of this report. More specifically, these variables were chosen to provide background for the research, determine the representativeness of the Demonstration districts, and identify specific demographic characteristics which may have caused the districts to apply for or have successful demonstrations.

2.4 Procedures

The examination of variations among the Demonstration districts is based on displays of the proportions of respondents falling in specified categories in each district. These are organized into tables by variable. Each table includes the proportion of respondents in each category for each of the sixteen Demonstration districts, along with the total number of respondents on which the proportions are based. In addition, the unweighted mean of the proportions in each category is given for the sixteen Demonstration districts as a whole, and for 92 District Survey I districts.

While these tables provide all the information necessary to compare the Demonstration districts with each other and with District Survey I means, the large number of categories of many of these variables makes comparisons difficult. To aid in the analysis, a heuristic strategy was developed, yielding a single measure for each site. This measure is a weighted sum of squares of the discrepancies between school district proportions and the mean District Survey I proportions.

Specifically:

$$D = \sum \frac{k (P_o - P_e)^2}{P_e}$$

where P_o is the proportion for a Demonstration district

P_e is the mean proportion for DSI districts

k is the number of categories for the variable

Table 1

Summary of Variable Groups Analyzed in This Report

Mobility	Family Structure	Educational Structure	Occupational Structure
1. Percentage of population moving to present house in designated time intervals 2. Percentage of population born in same state, various regions of country, abroad	1. Percentage of families with husband & wife, male-headed, female headed 2. Percentage of population under 18 yrs. old living with both parents, one parent, no parents	1. Percentage of population 3 yrs. old and over enrolled in public, parochial, private schools 2. Percentage of population 3 years old and over enrolled in school by grade level 3. Percentage of population 25 yrs. old completing designated number of years of schooling	1. Percentage of population in various designated occupations 2. Percentage of persons ≥ 16 in labor force, by designated age spans 3. Percentage of persons ≥ 16 in labor force, by sex. 4. Percentage of unemployed persons ≥ 16 by sex.
Ethnic/Language Composition	Income & Poverty Structure	General Demographics	
1. Percentage of population by nativity 2. Percentage of population by mother tongue. 3. Percentage of persons with Spanish indicator by type of indicator	1. Percentage of families with family earnings in designated income spans 2. Percentage of families within poverty ratio categories 3. Percentage of families with children below age 17 with family income below poverty level 4. Percentage of families below poverty level receiving income of selected types	1. Age distribution of population 2. Sex distribution of population	

For example, for the sex variable:

$$D_{\text{sex}} = \frac{(P_{\text{mo}} - P_{\text{me}})^2}{P_{\text{me}}} + \frac{(P_{\text{fo}} - P_{\text{fe}})^2}{P_{\text{fe}}}$$

where P_{mo} is the proportion of males in the Demonstration district

P_{me} is the mean proportion of males for the DSI districts

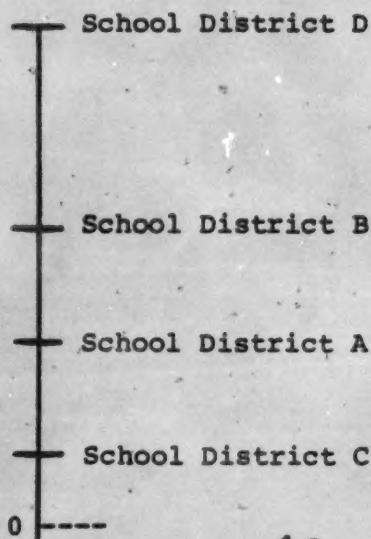
P_{fo} is the proportion of females in the Demonstration district

P_{fe} is the mean proportion of females for the DSI districts

This measure is zero when the set of proportions for a Demonstration district has the same values as the set of mean proportions for the DSI districts. It increases as the district proportions become more discrepant from the DSI mean proportions. Unfortunately the measure does not indicate which proportions are most discrepant. We use it principally to guide further examination of the tables of proportions.

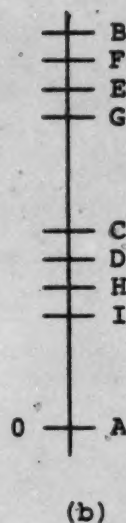
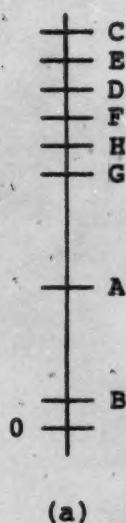
For each variable, the discrepancy measures for the sixteen districts are plotted on a stem and leaf diagram. The values are plotted on a vertical axis and identified by school district. An example is given in Figure 2.

Figure 2
Sample Stem and Leaf Diagram



These stem and leaf diagrams are examined for possible clustering of the districts. These clusters are used to guide further examination of the proportions and other district information. Two examples are given in Figure 3. In Figure 3a most of the sites cluster away from zero. This suggests that the Demonstration districts are generally different from the DSI sites. In Figure 2b two district clusters appear suggesting that the Demonstration districts form two distinct groups. These results can then be elaborated by examining the actual set of proportions or by using other information, such as district size and location to interpret the clusters. Taken together, the displays of the proportions and the discrepancy measures can be used to provide a picture of the types of school districts that finally entered the Demonstration Study and their deviations from the District Survey I group.

Figure 3
Two Hypothetical Examples Illustrating
the Clustering of Eight Sites on a Stem and Leaf Diagram



3.0 FINDINGS

In the following sections, the results of the analysis for each variable group will be discussed.

3.1 Mobility Indicators

Presented in Table 2 are the proportions of persons in each of the Demonstration districts who moved into a housing unit by year of move. As indicated by the differences between the Demonstration and DSI sample means, Demonstration sites tended to have a slightly more mobile population than the DSI sample between the years 1967 and 1970. This was especially true in Adams County, Mesa, and Newport where over 50 percent of the population moved into housing during this time period. There are, however, large proportional differences among Demonstration districts in this regard, with several sites being less mobile than the DSI sample.

The discrepancy analysis, displayed in Figure 4, begins to indicate the differences between individual Demonstration districts and the DSI sample. Five Demonstration sites have discrepancy scores less than or equal to .02. The rest of the districts are relatively spread out between the ranges of .03 and .18. Adams County is the most mobile of the Demonstration districts, with nearly 40 percent of the population moving to new households between 1969 and 1970. Newport, the site with the next highest discrepancy score, also experienced more than usual moves within the span of 1969-1970. Mesa, as mentioned above, displays a profile similar to that of Adams County, i.e., history of recent movement within the district.

Table 3 presents the proportions of persons in the Demonstration districts born in the same state, in various regions of the country, and abroad. Also presented is a comparison of the means of these proportions for Demonstration and DSI districts. There are large differences among the Demonstration districts in the percents of persons born in the state of residence versus other states, although there is little variabil-

Table 2

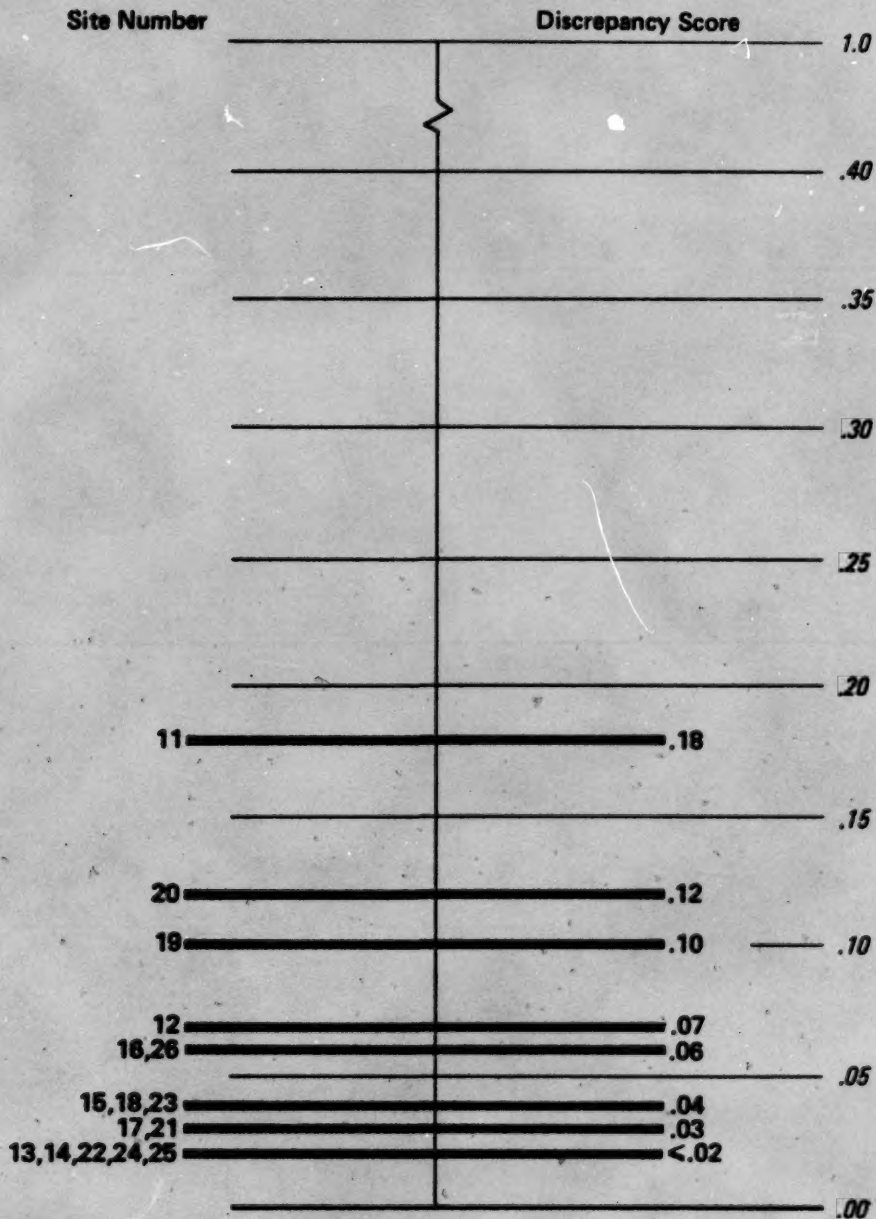
Percentage of Persons Moving to Present House
In Designated Time Intervals by School District

School District	Moved 1969-1970	Moved 1967-1968	Moved 1965-1966	Moved 1964 or Earlier	Always Lived Present Place	Total N
Mesa, AZ	33.95	22.17	12.25	28.23	3.41	87,817
Alum Rock, CA	28.38	23.80	13.69	30.55	3.58	63,289
Adams County, CO	39.94	20.15	10.21	27.51	2.19	73,368
Wichita, KS	27.28	19.20	11.76	37.81	3.95	284,356
Boston, MA	25.92	19.17	11.57	37.09	6.25	641,053
Santa Fe, NM	21.71	17.11	11.13	39.17	10.88	47,431
Oklahoma City, OK	29.25	18.47	11.40	37.16	3.71	319,693
Houston, TX	30.57	19.73	11.62	33.42	4.66	1,087,457
Freeport, NY	13.50	19.81	13.29	47.05	6.37	41,856
Yonkers, NY	13.93	18.70	13.25	47.96	6.16	204,367
Winston-Salem, NC	21.89	17.82	13.94	41.03	5.33	214,348
Charlotte, NC	26.66	23.25	13.07	32.89	4.13	354,656
Newport, RI	37.93	16.90	7.76	32.02	5.40	34,562
Berkeley County, WVA	21.23	16.62	11.73	43.19	7.23	36,356
Harrison County, WVA	18.98	15.31	10.41	47.19	8.11	73,028
Racine, WS	18.52	18.37	13.15	43.98	5.98	133,624

Mean for Demonstration School Districts	25.60	19.16	11.89	37.89	5.46	---
Mean for DSI School Districts	23.72	17.77	12.04	40.17	6.30	---

FIGURE 4

Discrepancy Scores for Housing Unit Relocation



KEY

SITE NO.	SITE	SITE NO.	SITE	SITE NO.	SITE	SITE NO.	SITE
11	Adams County	15	Charlotte	19	Mesa	23	Santa Fe
12	Alum Rock	16	Freeport	20	Newport	24	Wichita
13	Berkeley	17	Harrison County	21	Oklahoma City	25	Winston-Salem
14	Boston	18	Houston	22	Racine	26	Yonkers

Table 3

Percentage of Population Born in Same State,
Various Regions of Country, Abroad, by School District

School District	Born In State Of Residence	Born In Other State	Born Abroad, At Sea	State Of Birth Not Reported	Total Number Native Persons
Mesa, Arizona	30.45	63.15	1.13	5.27	84,825
Alum Rock, Calif.	58.75	35.74	1.86	3.64	58,192
Adams Co., Col.	30.1	63.39	2.85	3.65	70,911
Wichita, Kansas	60.05	35.38	.51	4.05	281,056
Boston, Mass.	72.91	19.06	1.62	6.4	557,990
Santa Fe, New Mexico	66.53	26.42	.62	6.43	46,747
Oklahoma City, OK	64.05	30.27	.48	5.2	316,399
Houston, Texas	68.58	24.45	.67	6.3	1,050,844
Freeport, N.Y.	78.62	15.51	.97	4.90	38,148
Yonkers, N.Y.	80.94	10.48	1.6	6.97	176,976
Winston-Salem, N.C.	76.83	19.11	.32	3.74	212,971
Charlotte, N.C.	66.34	28.46	.39	4.81	350,731
Newport, R.I.	49.22	44.8	1.41	4.57	32,752
Berkeley Co., WVA	75.39	20.51	.29	3.81	36,125
Harrison Co., WVA	84.88	11.39	.26	3.47	71,746
Racine, Wisconsin	74.52	21.6	.52	3.35	127,283

Mean for Demonstration School Districts	64.89	29.36	.97	4.79	-----
Mean for DSI School Districts	68.40	26.37	.89	4.34	-----

ity in the born abroad and nonreport categories. There is some indication that this variation represents regional mobility patterns. In general, districts in the older, urban, and eastern areas of the country display more homogeneity of birth-place than do districts in the West. (Newport, Rhode Island, which had a large U.S. Navy operation during that period is the only exception). In spite of the considerable variation among Demonstration districts on this variable, the mean proportions across sites are quite similar to the means for the DSI sample. This suggests that, although there is heterogeneity among the districts, the Demonstration sites as a whole parallel the distribution of the larger sample of Title I districts with respect to mobility patterns.

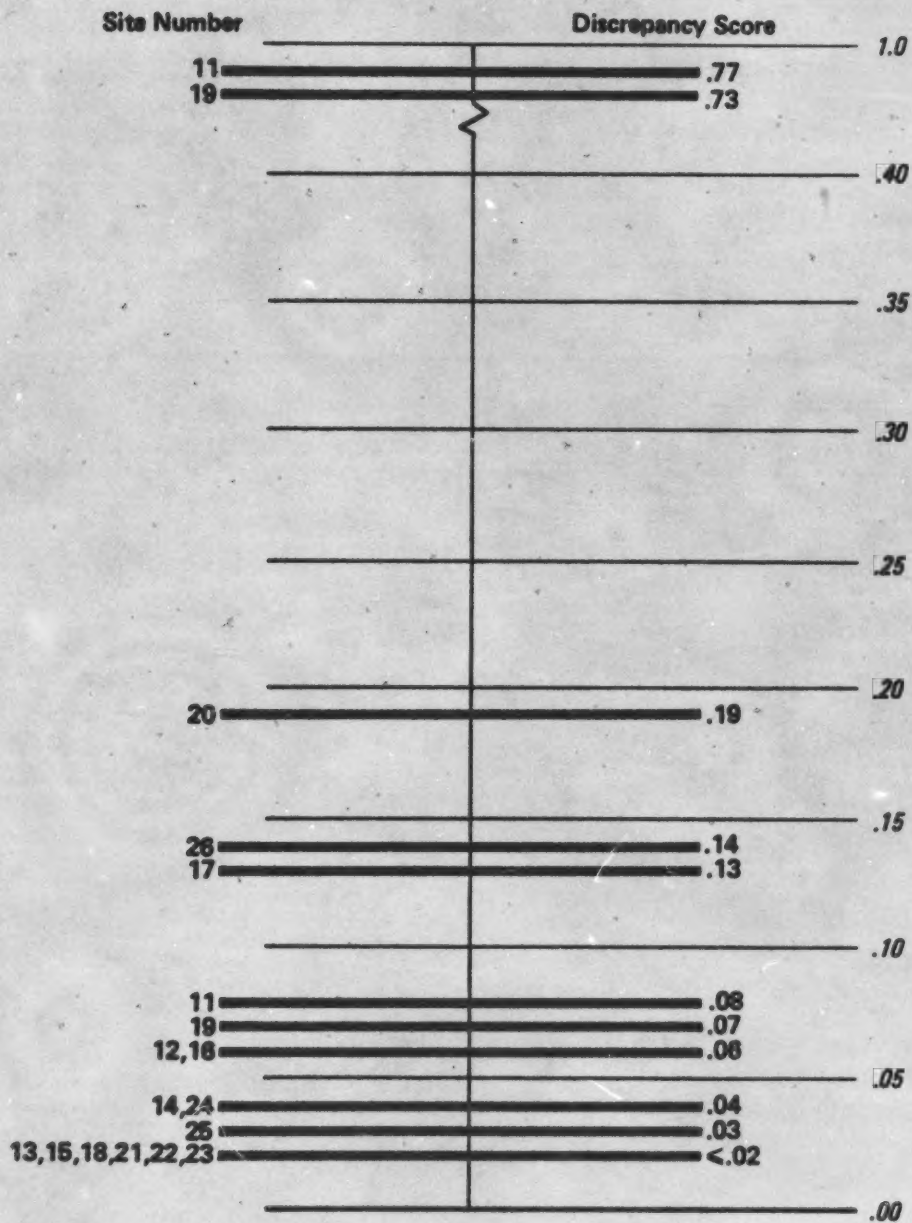
The discrepancy scores presented in Figure 5 show which Demonstration districts depart from the marginal proportions of the DSI sample. Four clusters of districts appear. Nine Demonstration sites have discrepancy scores of .04 or less, and two are in the range of .06 to .08. Yonkers, with a score of .14, and Harrison County, with a score of .13, make up the next cluster. Both of these sites are characterized by higher than average proportions of individuals born in their state of residence. The next most extreme Demonstration district is Newport with a discrepancy score of .19. Newport has a more even distribution of individuals born in the state of residence and in other states than does the DSI sample. The two most extreme Demonstration districts are the Colorado and Arizona sites. These districts have discrepancy values of .77 and .73 respectively and are characterized by large proportions of residents born in other states.

3.2 Family Structure

Table 4 presents the proportions of family types in each of the Demonstration districts and also compares the mean proportions for the Demonstration districts with the mean proportions for the sample. Looking first at the proportions

FIGURE 5

Discrepancy Scores for Birthplace of District Residents



KEY

SITE NO.	SITE	SITE NO.	SITE	SITE NO.	SITE	SITE NO.	SITE
11	Adams County	15	Charlotte	19	Mesa	23	Santa Fe
12	Alum Rock	16	Freeport	20	Newport	24	Wichita
13	Berkeley	17	Harrison County	21	Oklahoma City	25	Winston-Salem
14	Boston	18	Houston	22	Racine	26	Yonkers

Table 4

Percentage of Families with Husband and Wife,
Male Headed, Female Headed, by School District

School District	Husband- Wife Family	Other Family With Male Head	Other Family With Female Head	Total Number of Families
Mesa, Arizona	90.47	1.85	7.68	24,429
Alum Rock, Calif.	85.74	2.36	11.90	14,267
Adams Co., Col.	88.62	1.55	9.83	18,413
Wichita, Kansas	87.08	1.98	10.95	74,508
Boston, Mass.	72.49	5.05	22.46	142,019
Santa Fe, New Mexico	83.74	4.25	12.01	10,783
Oklahoma City, OK	84.11	2.56	13.33	84,919
Houston, Texas	83.96	3.16	12.92	272,260
Freeport, N.Y.	85.75	2.58	11.67	10,629
Yonkers, N.Y.	85.29	3.76	10.95	56,147
Winston-Salem, N.C.	83.86	2.58	13.56	56,050
Charlotte, N.C.	85.07	2.43	12.50	91,089
Newport, R.I.	79.71	3.38	16.92	7,939
Berkeley Co., WVA	87.60	3.08	9.32	9,366
Harrison Co., WVA	84.78	4.51	10.71	19,753
Racine, Wisconsin	88.07	2.41	9.53	32,883

Mean for Demonstration School Districts	84.77	2.96	12.26	---
Mean for DSI School Districts	86.44	3.21	10.35	---

for the Demonstration districts, there are some differences among these sites themselves. Two districts (Boston and Newport) have much larger proportions of families with female heads than the overall Demonstration mean for this category (22% for Boston and 17% for Newport). As might be expected, both these districts have less than the mean proportion of husband-wife families. The deviation of these two districts is reflected in the comparison of the mean proportions of the Demonstration districts with the mean proportions of the DSI sample. Overall, the mean for husband-wife families is two percent lower in the Demonstration districts, whereas the mean for families with female heads is two percent higher in these districts.

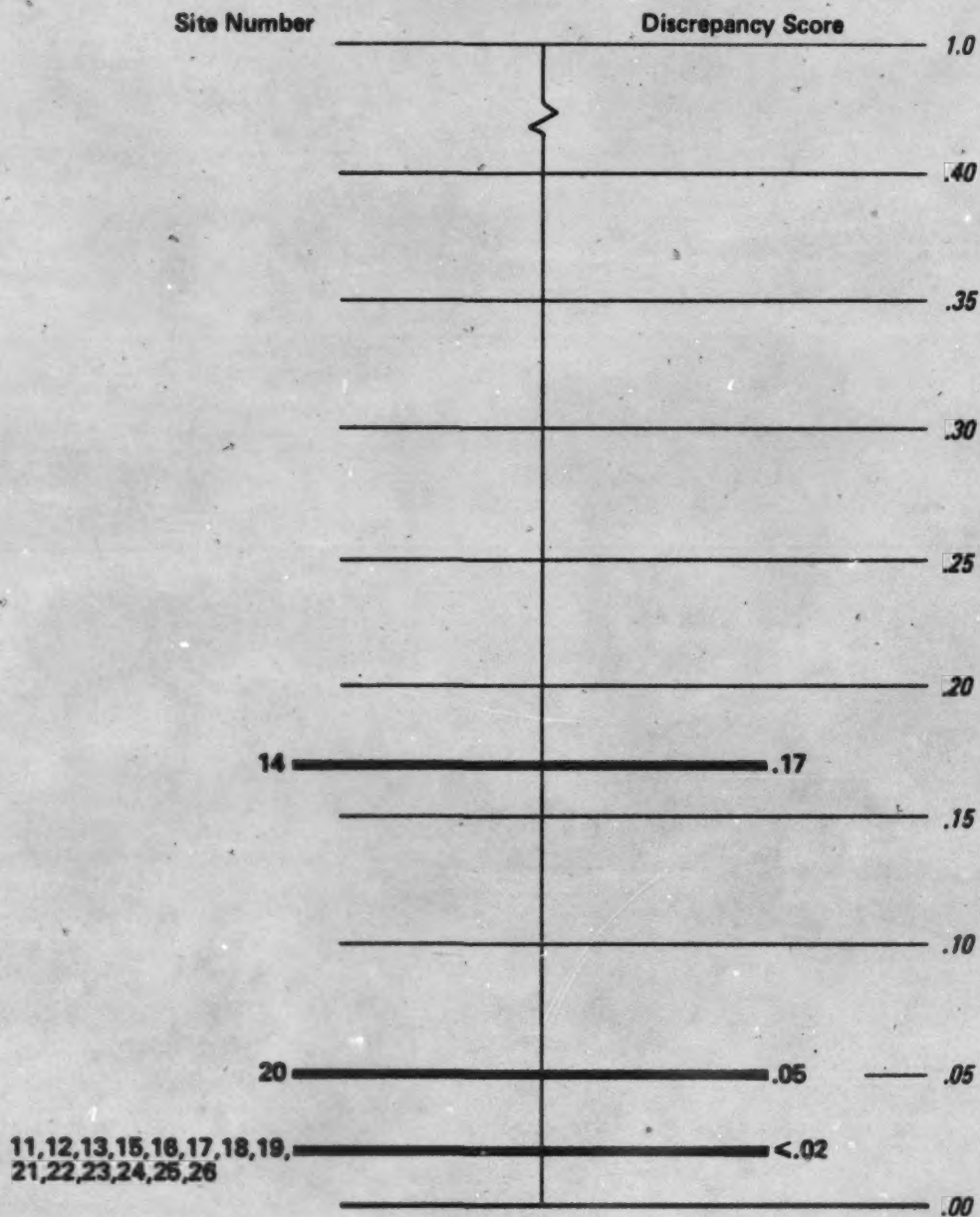
The discrepancy analysis confirms these findings (Fig. 6). For all but two of the districts, the discrepancy scores are less than or equal to .02, but for the Boston and Newport districts the scores are .17 and .05, respectively. This analysis suggests, therefore, that two Demonstration districts stand apart when family composition is considered. Both Boston and Newport display more matriarchal family patterns when compared with other Demonstration school districts and with districts in the DSI sample.

Table 5 presents the proportional distribution of individuals under 18 years of age who are living in certain familial types. Once again, there are differences among the Demonstration districts. The proportion of individuals under 18 living with both parents ranges from a low of 71% in Boston to a high of 87% in Mesa. The proportion of individuals under 18 living in single-parent families is inversely related to the proportion living with both parents. Boston leads in this category, with 25% of individuals under 18 living in such families. The proportion living with neither parent is uniformly small across all districts.

The overall comparison between the Demonstration district mean proportions and the DSI mean proportions shows a slight underrepresentation of individuals living in two-parent

FIGURE 6

Discrepancy Scores for Family Type



KEY

SITE NO.	SITE	SITE NO.	SITE	SITE NO.	SITE	SITE NO.	SITE
11	Adams County	15	Charlotte	19	Mesa	23	Santa Fe
12	Alum Rock	16	Freeport	20	Newport	24	Wichita
13	Berkeley	17	Harrison County	21	Oklahoma City	25	Winston-Salem
14	Boston	18	Houston	22	Racine	26	Yonkers

Table 5
Percentage of Population Under 18 Years Old Living
With Both Parents, One Parent, No Parents, by School District

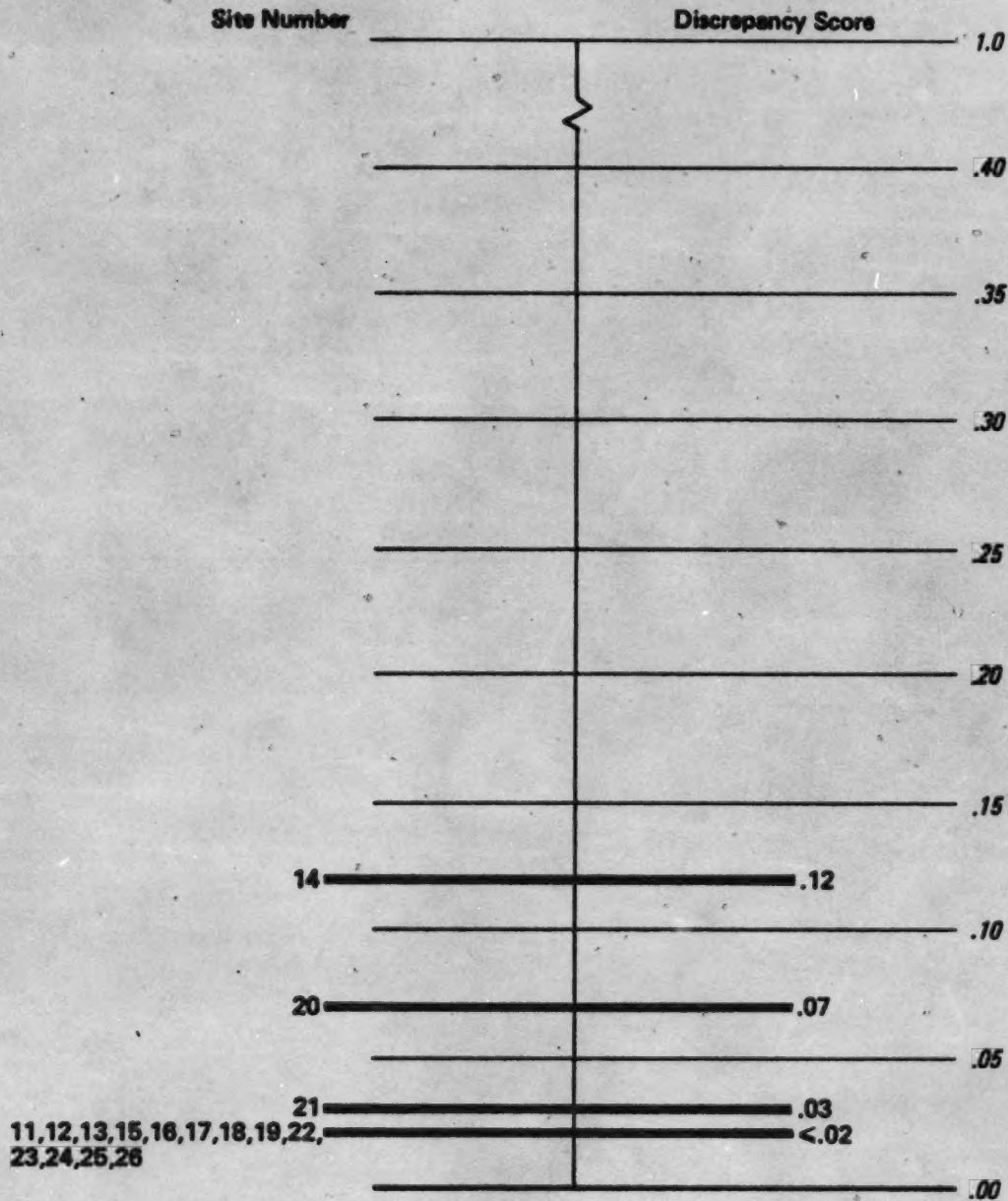
School District	Living With Both Parents	Living With One Parent	Living With Neither Parent	Total
Mesa, Arizona	87.07	9.96	2.96	29,372
Alum Rock, Calif.	81.56	15.07	3.37	29,081
Adams Co., Col.	85.54	12.52	1.93	26,190
Wichita, Kansas	81.81	15.06	3.13	96,791
Boston, Mass.	71.15	25.17	3.67	182,661
Santa Fe, New Mexico	81.86	14.88	3.26	18,534
Oklahoma City, OK	77.05	18.51	4.44	105,425
Houston, Texas	78.34	16.94	4.71	381,290
Freeport, N.Y.	82.37	14.24	3.39	14,002
Yonkers, N.Y.	86.27	11.55	2.18	58,035
Winston-Salem, N.C.	78.78	15.91	5.31	72,686
Charlotte, N.C.	80.40	15.1	4.5	126,929
Newport, R.I.	75.83	21.85	2.33	10,917
Berkeley Co., WVA	84.22	11.73	4.04	12,214
Harrison Co., WVA	82.8	12.73	4.47	22,881
Racine, Wisconsin	87.04	11.14	1.82	50,873

Mean for Demonstration School Districts	81.38	15.15	3.47	----
Mean for DSI School Districts	82.6	13.23	4.17	----

families in the Demonstration districts and a corresponding overrepresentation of individuals living with one parent. The discrepancy score analysis displayed in Figure 7, however, illustrates that it is the deviation of the Boston district from the DSI sample which influences the overall Demonstration means. Boston has a score of .12, the largest of the observed discrepancy values. Only two other districts have values greater than .02: Newport (.07) and Oklahoma City (.03). These two districts differ markedly from the DSI sample.

FIGURE 7

Discrepancy Scores for Family Type of Population Under 18 Years Old



KEY

SITE NO.	SITE	SITE NO.	SITE	SITE NO.	SITE	SITE NO.	SITE
11	Adams County	15	Charlotte	19	Mesa	23	Santa Fe
12	Alum Rock	16	Freeport	20	Newport	24	Wichita
13	Berkeley	17	Harrison County	21	Oklahoma City	25	Winston-Salem
14	Boston	18	Houston	22	Racine	26	Yonkers

Table 6 presents the proportions of persons enrolled in in different types of schools (public, parochial, and private) for each of the Demonstration districts. The most obvious differences among the Demonstration districts are the large proportions of children attending parochial schools in Yonkers and Boston (25% and 22%, respectively). In addition, Newport, Racine, and Freeport also have sizeable proportions of enrollees in nonpublic institutions. The overall differences between the Demonstration and the DSI sample districts reflect the impact of these few outliers. The mean proportions in the Demonstration sites are lower for enrollment in public schools and higher for enrollment in parochial institutions.

The discrepancy analysis underscores the distinct nature of Yonkers and Boston. Both have large discrepancy scores and cluster quite a distance away from the other Demonstration districts. In addition, the analysis confirms the deviant nature of the distributions for Newport and Racine, both of which have discrepancy scores of .10. The remaining districts have low discrepancy scores, revealing more similarity between their distributions and those of the DSI sample on this variable.

Table 7 is an elaboration of Table 6 that breaks down the proportions of enrollees in different school types by educational level. Although the table is somewhat cumbersome to interpret, the comparison of overall means for Demonstration and DSI districts shows only slight differences. These reflect the somewhat greater proportion of individuals enrolled in parochial schools in the Demonstration districts, a finding discussed in the analysis of Table 6.

The discrepancy analysis reemphasizes the deviation of the Demonstration districts in terms of school enrollment. (See Figure 8). As with the analysis of Table 6, Yonkers and Boston have the largest discrepancy values of .53 and .42, respectively. Three districts also have discrepancy values somewhat larger than the others (Charlotte, Racine, and Winston-Salem). This is consistent with the earlier analysis for Racine

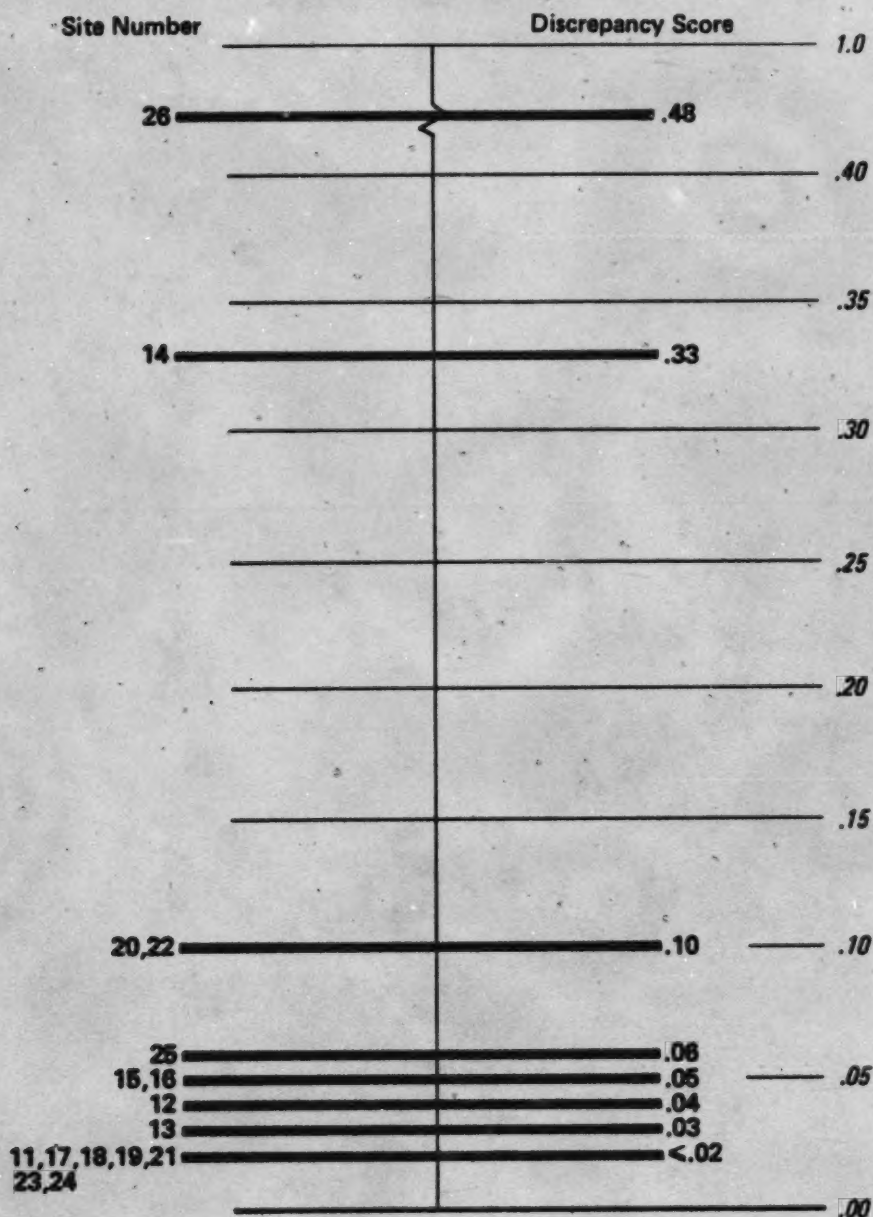
Table 6
Percentage of Population 3 Years Old and Over Enrolled
in Public, Parochial, Private Schools, by School District

School District	Public Schools	Parochial Schools	Private Schools	Total N
Mesa, Arizona	92.47	3.72	3.81	21,268
Alum Rock, Calif.	95.20	3.60	1.20	21,538
Adams Co., Col.	91.59	5.64	2.78	19,994
Wichita, Kansas	89.21	7.54	3.25	71,654
Boston, Mass.	73.59	22.56	3.84	133,794
Santa Fe, New Mexico	89.76	5.11	5.14	13,470
Oklahoma City, OK	91.85	3.86	4.29	79,366
Houston, Texas	89.40	5.24	5.36	275,654
Freeport, N.Y.	83.48	13.09	3.43	10,804
Yonkers, N.Y.	69.94	25.60	4.47	43,472
Winston-Salem, N.C.	89.77	2.99	7.24	54,889
Charlotte, N.C.	90.37	2.90	6.73	92,710
Newport, R.I.	78.83	14.30	6.86	7,852
Berkeley Co., WVA	94.65	3.25	2.10	8,006
Harrison Co., WVA	91.39	6.07	2.54	15,532
Racine, Wisconsin	81.57	15.84	2.60	39,481

Mean for Demonstration School Districts	87.07	8.83	4.10	----
Mean for DSI School Districts	88.80	7.50	3.69	----

FIGURE 8

Discrepancy Scores for Population 3 Years Old and Over by School Type



KEY

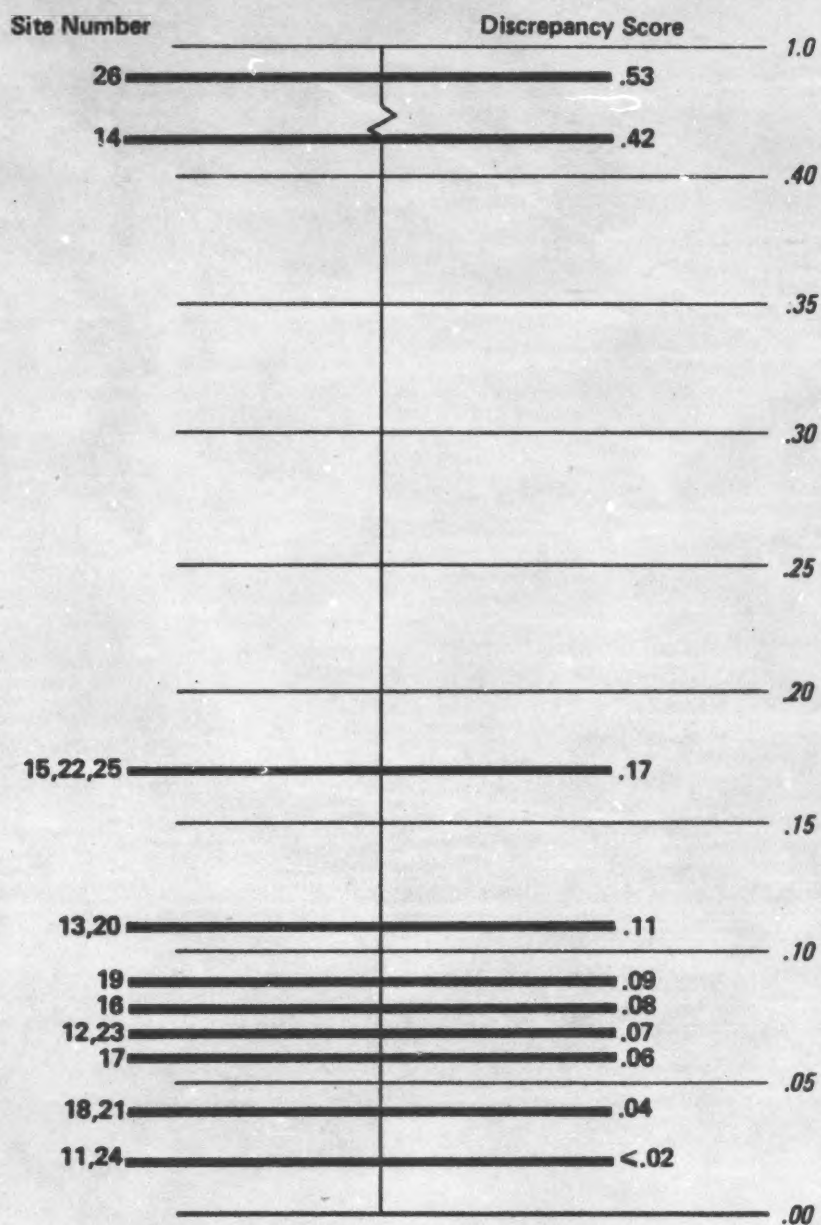
SITE NO.	SITE	SITE NO.	SITE	SITE NO.	SITE	SITE NO.	SITE
11	Adams County	15	Charlotte	19	Mesa	23	Santa Fe
12	Alum Rock	16	Freeport	20	Newport	24	Wichita
13	Berkeley	17	Harrison County	21	Oklahoma City	25	Winston-Salem
14	Boston	18	Houston	22	Racine	26	Yonkers

Table 7
Percentage of Persons 3 Years Older and Over
Enrolled in School by Grade Level, by School District

School District	Nursery School			Kindergarten			Elementary School			High School		
	Public	Paro- chial	Private	Public	Paro- chial	Private	Public	Paro- chial	Private	Public	Paro- chial	Private
Mesa, AZ	0.40	0.03	1.03	1.14	0.43	1.92	62.56	2.61	0.69	28.37	0.64	0.17
Alum Rock, CA	1.04	0.01	0.70	7.85	0.02	0.02	63.47	2.80	0.27	22.85	0.77	0.20
Adams County, CO	0.80	0.04	1.55	6.73	0.10	0.44	58.53	4.29	0.10	25.53	1.22	0.69
Wichita, KS	0.84	0.06	1.75	6.52	0.15	0.10	56.11	5.25	0.63	25.75	2.08	0.78
Boston, MA	1.24	0.09	0.83	8.70	0.32	0.30	44.67	15.77	0.99	18.98	6.38	1.72
Santa Fe, NM	0.55	0.24	0.70	1.69	0.22	1.60	64.11	3.47	1.20	23.41	1.18	1.63
Oklahoma City, OK	0.73	0.27	1.88	6.58	0.09	0.35	58.71	2.40	1.18	25.82	1.10	0.88
Houston, TX	0.68	0.27	2.32	5.06	0.44	1.15	61.39	3.43	1.02	22.27	1.11	0.87
Freeport, NY	0.71	1.94	2.02	6.53	0.26	0.22	50.19	10.45	0.42	26.01	2.18	0.78
Yonkers, NY	0.40	0.10	1.31	6.27	0.39	0.20	40.84	18.46	1.07	22.43	6.65	1.89
Winston-Salem, NC	0.44	0.26	1.81	1.40	0.67	3.02	61.58	1.60	1.67	25.35	0.46	0.75
Charlotte, NC	0.45	0.29	1.89	1.47	0.57	3.00	62.20	1.73	1.02	26.26	0.31	0.83
Newport, RI	0.31	0.09	2.19	5.26	0.26	0.92	51.61	11.12	2.06	21.66	2.84	1.69
Berkeley County, WVA	0.30	0.00	0.21	0.70	0.00	1.24	69.95	2.31	0.34	23.71	0.94	0.31
Harrison County, WVA	0.36	0.00	0.35	1.07	0.08	1.32	62.70	3.90	0.47	27.25	2.09	0.41
Racine, WS	2.10	0.04	1.26	7.05	0.28	0.09	49.19	11.96	0.65	23.23	3.55	0.60
Mean for Demonstration School Districts	0.71	0.12	1.36	4.63	0.27	0.99	57.36	6.35	0.86	24.37	2.09	0.89
Mean for DSI School Districts	0.62	0.08	1.22	4.75	0.26	0.62	57.72	5.48	0.99	25.71	1.69	0.87

FIGURE 9

Discrepancy Scores for School Type and Grade Level



KEY

SITE NO.	SITE	SITE NO.	SITE	SITE NO.	SITE	SITE NO.	SITE
11	Adams County	15	Charlotte	19	Mesa	23	Santa Fe
12	Alum Rock	16	Freeport	20	Newport	24	Wichita
13	Berkeley	17	Harrison County	21	Oklahoma City	25	Winston-Salem
14	Boston	18	Houston	22	Racine	26	Yonkers

as well. The two Southern sites differ in this instance because of the relative lack of parochial enrollments in these districts, particularly at the elementary and high school levels. In general, the discrepancy scores display wider variability with this finer breakdown of enrollment than was evident from the analysis of broader categories (Table 6). However, the discrepancy technique identifies the same districts as outliers in both analyses.

Table 8 presents the proportions for years of schooling completed by all residents over the age of 25 of each Demonstration district. In comparing the mean proportions of Demonstration and DSI districts across each category of education, only a single category--junior high school--has a mean difference greater than two percentage points. All other mean proportions are quite close in magnitude. There does seem to be a tendency, however, for the Demonstration districts to have somewhat fewer respondents with education through junior high school and to have slightly more respondents with higher educational levels.

The discrepancy analysis (Figure 10) suggests that there are three clusters of districts with respect to schooling. Six of the Demonstration districts have discrepancy values equal to or less than .02 and are quite similar to the DSI districts in level of education. Eight districts have scores ranging from .03 to .06. Of this middle group, five districts have individuals who are generally better educated than those in the DSI sample, (i.e., Wichita, Santa Fe, Charlotte, Newport, and Freeport). Three others (Houston, Alum Rock, and Mesa) have a more variable pattern, which can only be revealed by inspection of the individual distributions. Berkeley, with a score of .11, and Adams County, with a score of .18, have quite different distributions. Berkeley is characterized by more individuals with only an elementary or junior high school education and correspondingly fewer individuals with higher levels of education. Adams County, on the other hand, has more individuals with high school and college degrees.

Table 8

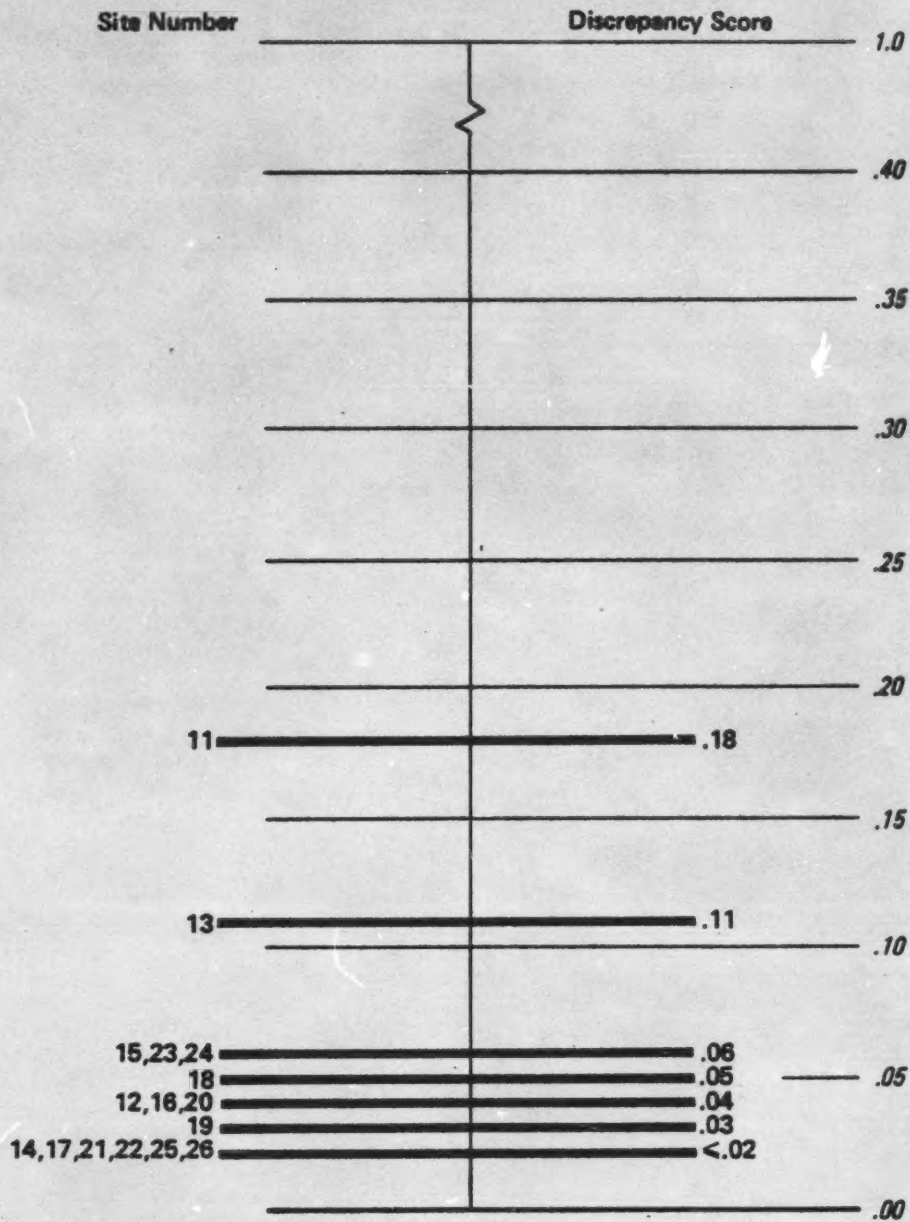
Percentage of Persons 25 Years Old and Over By Years
of Schooling, by School District

School District	No School Completed	Elementary School (Gr.1-6)	Junior High School (Gr. 7-8)	High School (9-12)	Some College	College	Over College	Total N
Mesa, Arizona	1.14	5.51	17.16	52.32	13.72	5.82	4.32	49,310
Alum Rock, Calif.	2.92	12.15	15.41	51.10	11.40	3.47	3.56	27,548
Adams Co., Col.	0.34	1.90	8.38	58.90	17.79	7.90	4.80	35,262
Wichita, Kansas	0.53	4.40	14.02	53.81	14.14	7.59	5.52	150,674
Boston, Mass.	2.50	9.18	14.45	54.73	8.81	5.05	5.29	350,567
Santa Fe, New Mexico	1.75	8.79	12.48	46.15	13.77	9.33	7.73	23,635
Oklahoma City, OK	0.93	7.41	14.34	50.85	13.96	7.27	5.24	178,930
Houston, Texas	1.96	12.00	12.22	45.96	13.22	8.43	6.21	568,727
Freeport, N.Y.	1.02	5.93	13.79	52.98	11.76	7.68	6.83	23,648
Yonkers, N.Y.	1.90	8.13	14.92	53.11	9.13	6.94	5.88	124,805
Winston-Salem, N.C.	1.43	13.31	15.72	48.45	9.31	7.45	4.33	115,537
Charlotte, N.C.	1.14	10.46	10.59	49.41	14.53	9.92	3.95	186,023
Newport, R.I.	1.04	6.00	13.93	54.33	9.44	8.69	6.58	16,332
Berkeley Co., WVA	1.07	14.29	25.44	46.56	6.84	4.19	1.62	20,719
Harrison Co., WVA	1.28	9.43	20.36	51.56	9.81	4.86	2.70	43,122
Racine, Wisconsin	1.35	7.47	19.07	53.88	9.12	5.77	3.35	69,412

Mean for Demonstration School Districts	1.39	8.52	15.14	51.51	10.86	6.90	4.87	----
Mean for DSI School Districts	1.48	9.41	17.25	50.28	11.67	6.22	4.49	----

FIGURE 10

Discrepancy Scores for Schooling Completed by Persons 25 Years Old and Over



KEY

SITE NO.	SITE	SITE NO.	SITE	SITE NO.	SITE	SITE NO.	SITE
11	Adams County	15	Charlotte	19	Mesa	23	Santa Fe
12	Alum Rock	16	Freeport	20	Newport	24	Wichita
13	Berkeley	17	Harrison County	21	Oklahoma City	25	Winston-Salem
14	Boston	18	Houston	22	Racine	26	Yonkers

Although the discrepancy analysis shows that the Demonstration districts are variable in comparison with the DSI districts, in general this variation tends to show up as higher educational levels within the Demonstration districts, a conclusion which was indicated by the pattern of differences in the mean proportions presented in Table 8.

3.4 Occupational Structure

Table 9 presents the distributions of persons in various occupational categories for each of the Demonstration districts. There is a great deal of variability among these districts. The two West Virginia sites and Alum Rock have a relatively small proportion of persons in the professional and technical occupational groups and a relatively large proportion in the foremen, craftsmen, and farmer categories. Conversely, the two New York districts, Adams County, and Santa Fe display relatively large proportions of persons in the professional and technical occupations.

Overall, the Demonstration sites have relatively greater proportions of persons in the technical and professional groups and smaller proportions in the craftsmen, operative, or farming categories than the DSI districts. On the other hand, there are relatively more service workers in the Demonstration districts, with Boston, Santa Fe, and Newport having sizeable proportions in this category.

The discrepancy score analysis (Figure 11) reiterates the differences among Demonstration districts and between individual Demonstration districts and the DSI sample. Only one site has a discrepancy score equal to or less than .02; all other sites have larger scores. Once again, there seem to be three clusters. Eight of the Demonstration districts have values of either .04 or .06. These districts are primarily southern or midwest sites, with the exception of Racine. The second cluster includes three older, eastern districts (Freeport, Yonkers, and Boston) and two western sites (Alum Rock and Adams County). These differ greatly in the proportions of profes-

Table 9

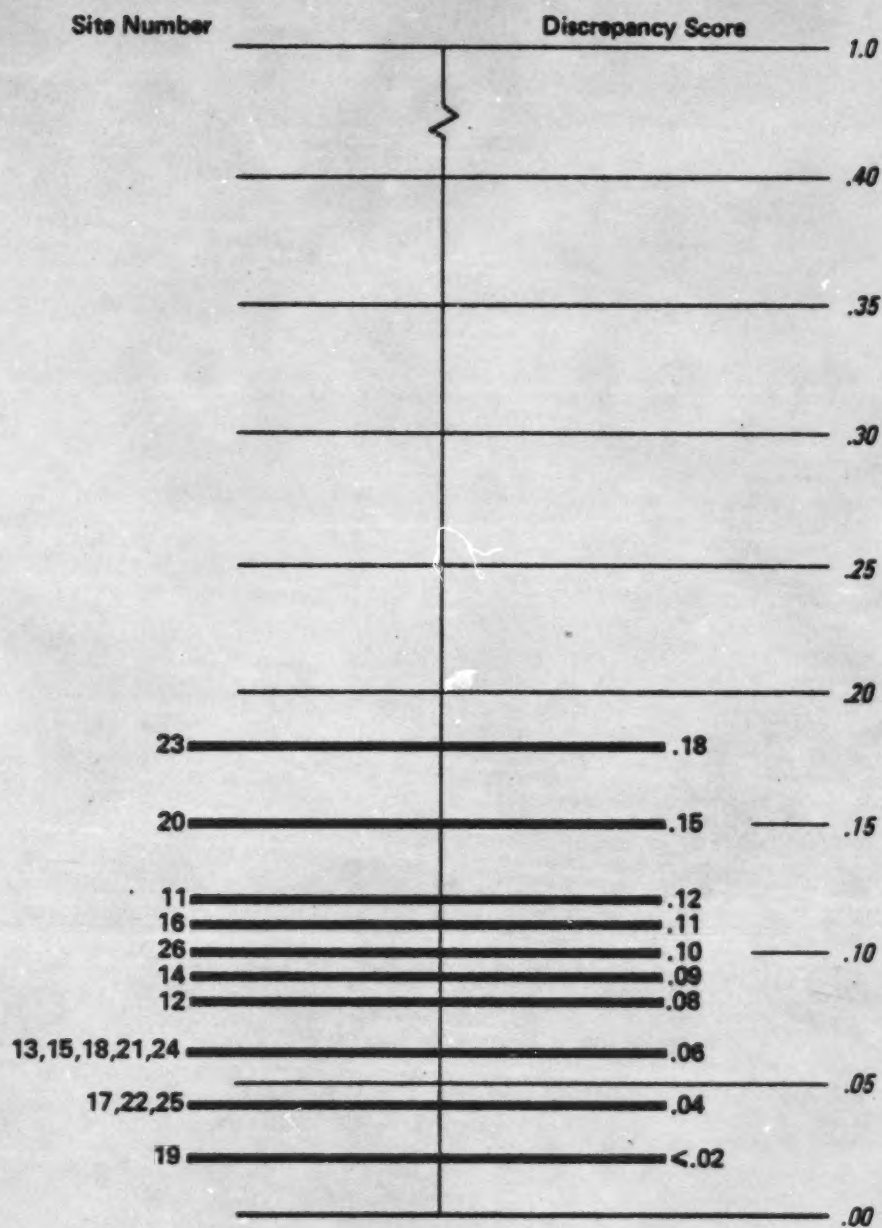
Percentage of Population in Various Designated Occupations
by School District

School District	Professional, Technical, Managerial	Craftsmen, Foremen	Operatives, Including Transportation	Laborers, Except Farm	Farmers, & Farm Managers	Farm Laborers	Service Workers	Total N
Mesa, Arizona	48.21	16.18	15.16	4.94	1.01	1.54	12.95	29,390
Alum Rock, Calif.	37.72	16.6	24.82	6.05	.29	.56	13.95	19,428
Adams Co., Col.	61.09	12.03	9.09	3.44	.29	.51	13.54	27,272
Wichita, Kansas	54.95	14.13	13.78	3.33	.16	.18	13.46	112,993
Boston, Mass.	55.03	10.19	13.77	4.14	.04	.06	16.77	266,508
Santa Fe, New Mexico	61.37	10.02	6.4	3.47	.56	.41	17.77	16,560
Oklahoma City, OK	54.49	13.45	13.87	4.11	.17	.23	13.67	133,000
Houston, Texas	54.03	12.93	13.5	5.33	.1	.14	13.97	459,253
Freeport, N.Y.	59.48	12.74	10.78	3.22	.12	.08	13.58	17,186
Yonkers, N.Y.	59.79	12.7	12.92	3.27	.06	.09	11.17	88,745
Winston-Salem, N.C.	48	13.32	22.9	4.23	.49	.31	10.74	88,254
Charlotte, N.C.	56.47	11.84	15.22	4.37	.19	.25	11.65	154,375
Newport, R.I.	55.64	11.13	8.52	4.02	.06	.45	20.18	9,979
Berkeley Co., WVA	36.72	17.84	24.16	5.43	2.16	1.99	11.7	13,533
Harrison Co., WVA	42.48	16.66	22.06	5.41	.79	.61	11.98	24,604
Racine, Wisconsin	44.29	15.41	22.94	4.21	.36	.3	12.48	51,724

Mean for Demonstration School Districts	51.86	13.58	15.62	4.31	.43	.48	13.72	----
Mean for DSI School Districts	46.48	14.49	17.77	4.69	2.53	1.41	12.63	----

FIGURE 11

Discrepancy Scores for Occupational Distribution



KEY

SITE NO.	SITE	SITE NO.	SITE	SITE NO.	SITE	SITE NO.	SITE
11	Adams County	15	Charlotte	19	Mesa	23	Santa Fe
12	Alum Rock	16	Freeport	20	Newport	24	Wichita
13	Berkeley	17	Harrison County	21	Oklahoma City	25	Winston-Salem
14	Boston	18	Houston	22	Racine	26	Yonkers

sionals, craftsmen, and operatives, both from the other Demonstration districts and from the DSI sample. The two sites with the largest discrepancy scores are Newport and Santa Fe. Newport has slightly more professionals and a great deal more service workers in comparison with the other districts. Santa Fe displays the same characteristics to an even greater degree.

Table 10 presents the distributions by age of persons 16 years of age or older in the labor force for each of the 16 Demonstration districts. Because of the number of categories individual analysis of the Demonstration districts will be discussed later when the discrepancy analysis results are presented. Looking at the overall mean proportions of the Demonstration and DSI districts, it is clear that for certain categories there are sizable differences. For the 22-24 years of age categories, the Demonstration districts have larger proportions of individuals in the labor force. For the 35-64 years of age category, however, the Demonstration districts have smaller proportions of individuals in the labor force. Although these percentage differences are not large, they are based on such large sample sizes that their reliability is not in question.

The discrepancy analysis presented in Figure 12 shows which districts contribute to this overall deviation from the DSI sample. The most extreme outlier is Newport with a discrepancy value of .22. That this district is quite different from both other Demonstration districts and the DSI sample is evident from Table 10. Newport has a far younger labor force than any of the other Demonstration districts, with a higher percent of individuals between 18 and 24 years of age and a lower percent between 25 and 64 years of age. The next most extreme outlier is Adams County, with a discrepancy score of .09. Adams County is similar to Newport, with higher proportions of laborers in the 18 to 24 age group, and somewhat lower proportions in the 25 years of age or older group. Two other Demonstration districts (Alum Rock and Boston) also deviate somewhat from the DSI sample. However, these differences seem to be less systematic and of smaller magnitude than the variations sharply evident in Newport and Adams County.

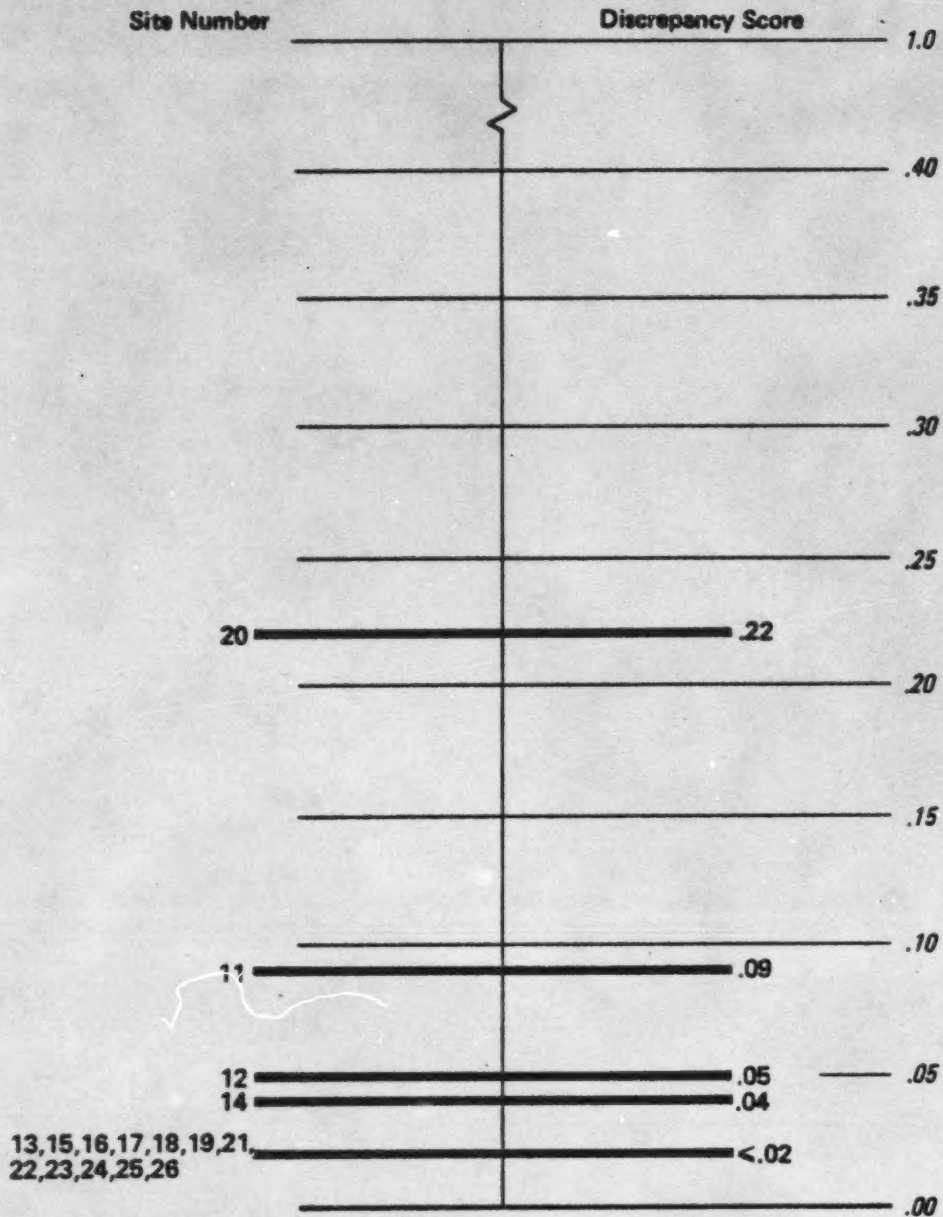
Table 10
Percentage of Persons ≥ 16 in Labor Force,
By Designated Age Spans, By School District

School District	16-17 Years	18-21 Years	22-24 Years	25-34 Years	35-64 Years	65 Years and Over
Mesa, Arizona	3.38	10.35	8.56	22.08	51.59	4.03
Alum Rock, Calif.	2.54	9.46	9.13	28.35	48.68	1.84
Adams Co., Col.	3.05	14.98	11.69	24.22	44.61	1.46
Wichita, Kansas	2.86	11.1	9.58	20.13	52.51	3.82
Boston, Mass.	3.19	12.72	10.98	19.69	47.69	5.73
Santa Fe, New Mexico	2.87	8.82	7.97	23.41	53.54	3.4
Oklahoma City, OK	2.83	9.11	8.18	20.98	53.6	5.29
Houston, Texas	2.36	9.9	9.61	24.71	49.99	3.43
Freeport, N.Y.	3.1	7.58	7.49	17.23	59.92	4.67
Yonkers, N.Y.	2.36	7.73	7.42	17.87	59.22	5.41
Winston-Salem, N.C.	2.21	8.93	8.4	23.79	53.83	2.84
Charlotte, N.C.	2.73	9.09	8.82	24.62	51.64	3.11
Newport, R.I.	3.1	16.33	18.01	18.34	40.24	3.99
Berkeley Co., WVA	2.36	7.21	8.23	21.04	57.01	4.15
Harrison Co., WVA	1.86	7.51	7.14	17.97	61.18	4.34
Racine, Wisconsin	4.06	9.52	7.87	20.92	53.92	3.7

Mean for Demonstration School Districts	2.8	10.02	9.32	21.58	52.45	3.83
Mean for DSI School Districts	2.93	9.76	7.77	20.89	54.7	3.94

FIGURE 12

Discrepancy Scores for Adult Labor Force by Age



KEY

SITE NO.	SITE	SITE NO.	SITE	SITE NO.	SITE	SITE NO.	SITE
11	Adams County	15	Charlotte	19	Mesa	23	Santa Fe
12	Alum Rock	16	Freeport	20	Newport	24	Wichita
13	Berkeley	17	Harrison County	21	Oklahoma City	25	Winston-Salem
14	Boston	18	Houston	22	Racine	26	Yonkers

Table 11 presents a labor force breakdown similar to Table 10, but this time the labor force is categorized by sex, not age. The variation among Demonstration districts ranges from a high for male employment of 67.07% (for Harrison County) to 54.61% (for Boston). This indicates some variability between the districts.

The overall comparison of Demonstration districts with the DSI sample indicates that the former have a slightly higher percentage of females in the labor force than the latter. The discrepancy score analysis, however, indicates that the only large discrepancy is that of Boston, the district where the percentage of males and females in the labor force is closest to equality. (See Figure 13.) Since other districts do not differ sharply from the DSI distribution, it would appear that Boston is influencing the overall distribution to a marked degree.

Table 12 displays the proportion of unemployed persons by sex across the Demonstration districts. Overall, the comparison of Demonstration and DSI means reveals that the Demonstration districts as a whole have relatively fewer males and relatively more females who are unemployed.

The discrepancy score analysis (Figure 14) shows that only five Demonstration districts depart substantially from the mean distributions of the DSI sample. Three of these extreme districts (Winston-Salem, Charlotte, and Adams County) have males underrepresented and females overrepresented in the unemployed pool. The other two sites (Santa Fe and Harrison County) have the opposite configuration of proportions.

3.5 Ethnic/Language Composition

Table 13 presents the proportions of native and foreign born individuals for each of the Demonstration districts. The two New York districts and Alum Rock have somewhat deviant dis-

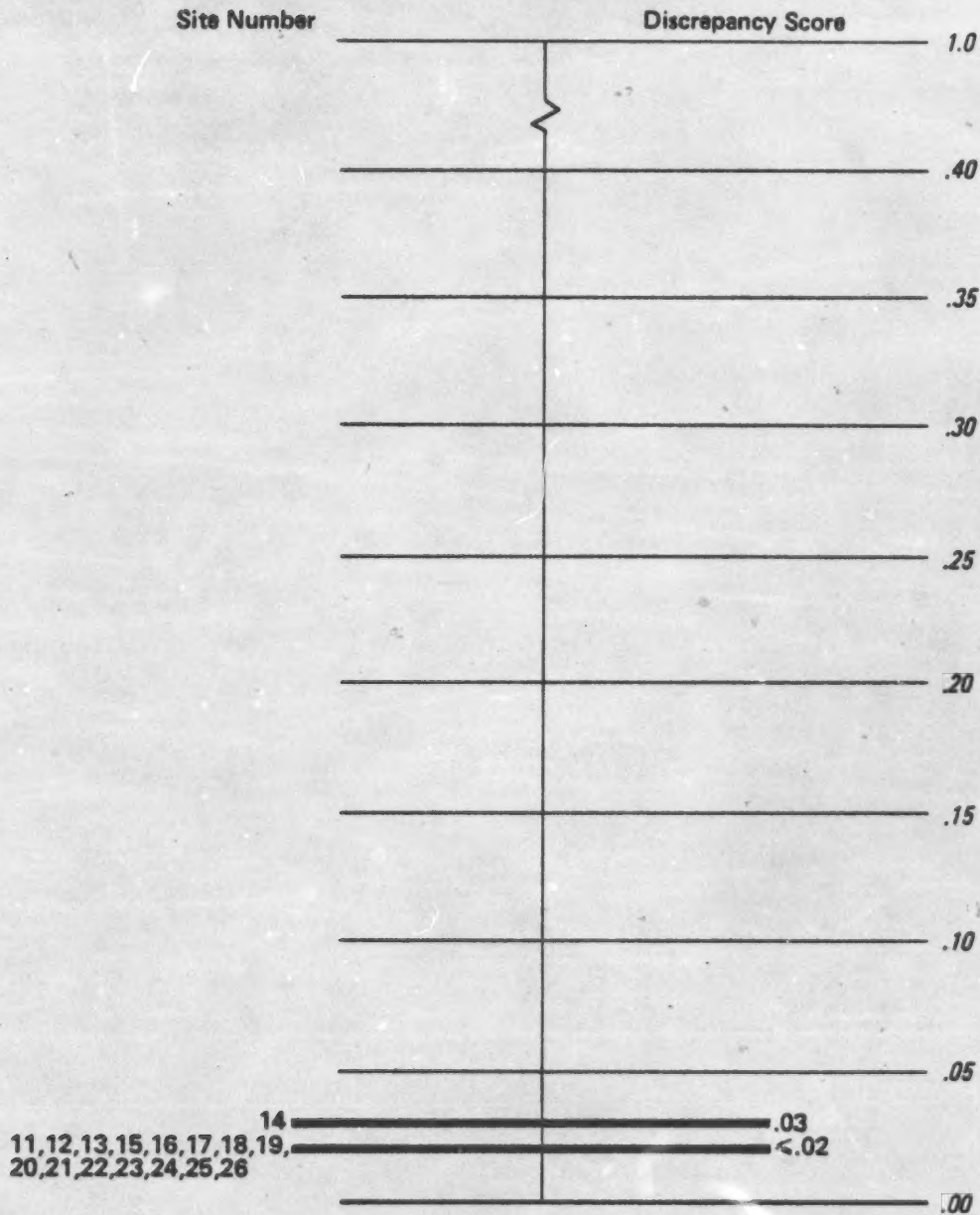
Table 11

Percentage of Persons ≥ 16 in Labor Force, By Sex
By School District

School District	Males	Females	Total Number in Labor Force
Mesa, Arizona	61.55	38.45	31,354
Alum Rock, Calif.	66.00	33.97	21,514
Adams Co., Col.	63.27	36.73	35,096
Wichita, Kansas	61.44	38.57	124,332
Boston, Mass.	54.61	45.39	280,016
Santa Fe, New Mexico	60.56	39.44	17,536
Oklahoma City, OK	58.67	41.33	138,645
Houston, Texas	60.89	39.11	475,321
Freeport, N.Y.	60.50	39.50	17,826
Yonkers, N.Y.	60.73	39.27	91,668
Winston-Salem, N.C.	58.18	41.82	91,911
Charlotte, N.C.	58.57	41.43	158,996
Newport, R.I.	66.39	33.61	14,015
Berkeley Co., WVA	63.56	36.44	14,126
Harrison Co., WVA	67.07	32.93	25,881
Racine, Wisconsin	62.78	37.22	54,329
Mean for Demonstration School Districts	61.55	38.45	-----
Mean for DSI School Districts	63.31	36.69	-----

FIGURE 13

Discrepancy Scores for Adult Labor Force by Sex



KEY

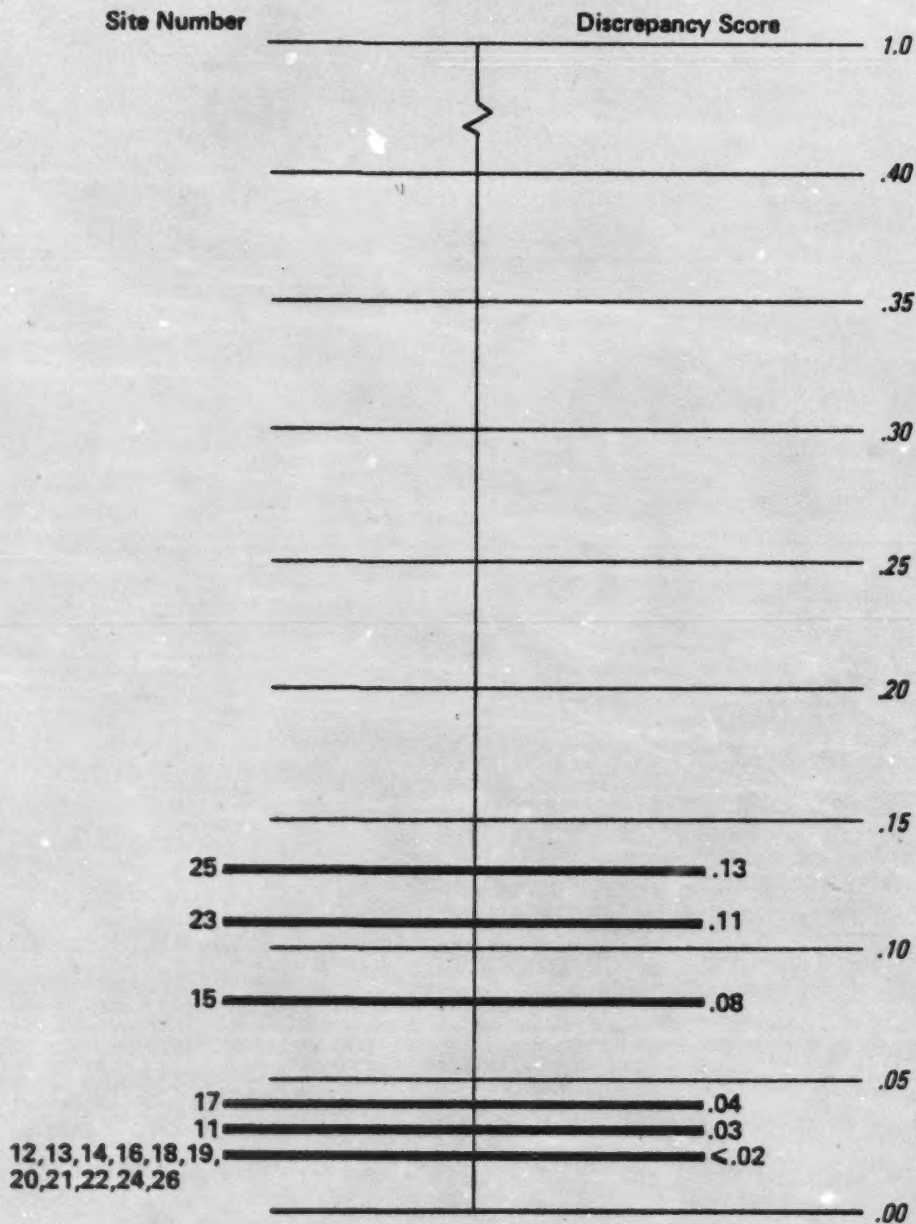
SITE NO.	SITE	SITE NO.	SITE	SITE NO.	SITE	SITE NO.	SITE
11	Adams County	15	Charlotte	19	Mesa	23	Santa Fe
12	Alum Rock	16	Freeport	20	Newport	24	Wichita
13	Berkeley	17	Harrison County	21	Oklahoma City	25	Winston-Salem
14	Boston	18	Houston	22	Racine	26	Yonkers

Table 12
Percentage of Unemployed Persons $\geq$ 16 By Sex
By School District

School District	Males	Females	Total Number
Mesa, Arizona	50.44	49.56	1,259
Alum Rock, Calif.	53.56	46.44	1,783
Adams Co., Col.	47.76	52.24	915
Wichita, Kansas	58.56	41.44	8,433
Boston, Mass.	60.93	39.07	11,330
Santa Fe, New Mexico	72.37	27.63	789
Oklahoma City, OK	52.02	47.98	4,425
Houston, Texas	52.06	47.93	13,898
Freeport, N.Y.	52.72	47.28	552
Yonkers, N.Y.	56.97	43.03	2,568
Winston-Salem, N.C.	38.19	61.81	3,053
Charlotte, N.C.	41.96	58.04	3,968
Newport, R.I.	52.36	47.64	550
Berkeley Co., WVA	55.87	44.13	537
Harrison Co., WVA	65.9	34.09	1,138
Racine, Wisconsin	49.11	50.89	2,311
Mean for Demonstration School Districts	53.8	46.2	-----
Mean for DSI School Districts	55.95	44.05	-----

FIGURE 14

Discrepancy Scores for Unemployed Persons by Sex



KEY

SITE NO.	SITE	SITE NO.	SITE	SITE NO.	SITE	SITE NO.	SITE
11	Adams County	15	Charlotte	19	Mesa	23	Santa Fe
12	Alum Rock	16	Freeport	20	Newport	24	Wichita
13	Berkeley	17	Harrison County	21	Oklahoma City	25	Winston-Salem
14	Boston	18	Houston	22	Racine	26	Yonkers

Table 13

Percentage of Population by Nativity
by School District

School District	Native Born	Foreign Born	Total Number
Mesa, Arizona	96.66	3.34	87,818
Alum Rock, Calif.	92.21	7.80	63,271
Adams Co., Col.	96.83	3.17	73,370
Wichita, Kansas	98.86	1.14	284,368
Boston, Mass.	86.90	13.10	641,055
Santa Fe, New Mexico	98.79	1.21	47,434
Oklahoma City, OK	98.94	1.06	319,677
Houston, Texas	96.69	3.31	1,087,458
Freeport, N.Y.	91.07	8.93	41,856
Yonkers, N.Y.	86.54	13.46	204,367
Winston-Salem, N.C.	99.32	0.68	214,348
Charlotte, N.C.	98.93	1.07	354,657
Newport, R.I.	94.75	5.25	34,562
Berkeley Co., WVA	99.35	0.65	36,356
Harrison Co., WVA	98.31	1.69	73,028
Racine, Wisconsin	95.22	4.78	133,624

Mean for Demonstration School Districts	95.58	4.42	----
Mean for DSI School Districts	96.39	3.61	----

tributions. All three have smaller proportions of native born persons than the other districts. Overall, however, the means for the Demonstration and the DSI samples are within a single percentage point for each category.

The discrepancy scores presented in Figure 15 reemphasize the similarities between the Demonstration districts and the DSI sample. All discrepancy scores are less than or equal to .02. This is consistent with the interpretation of the proportions presented in Table 13.

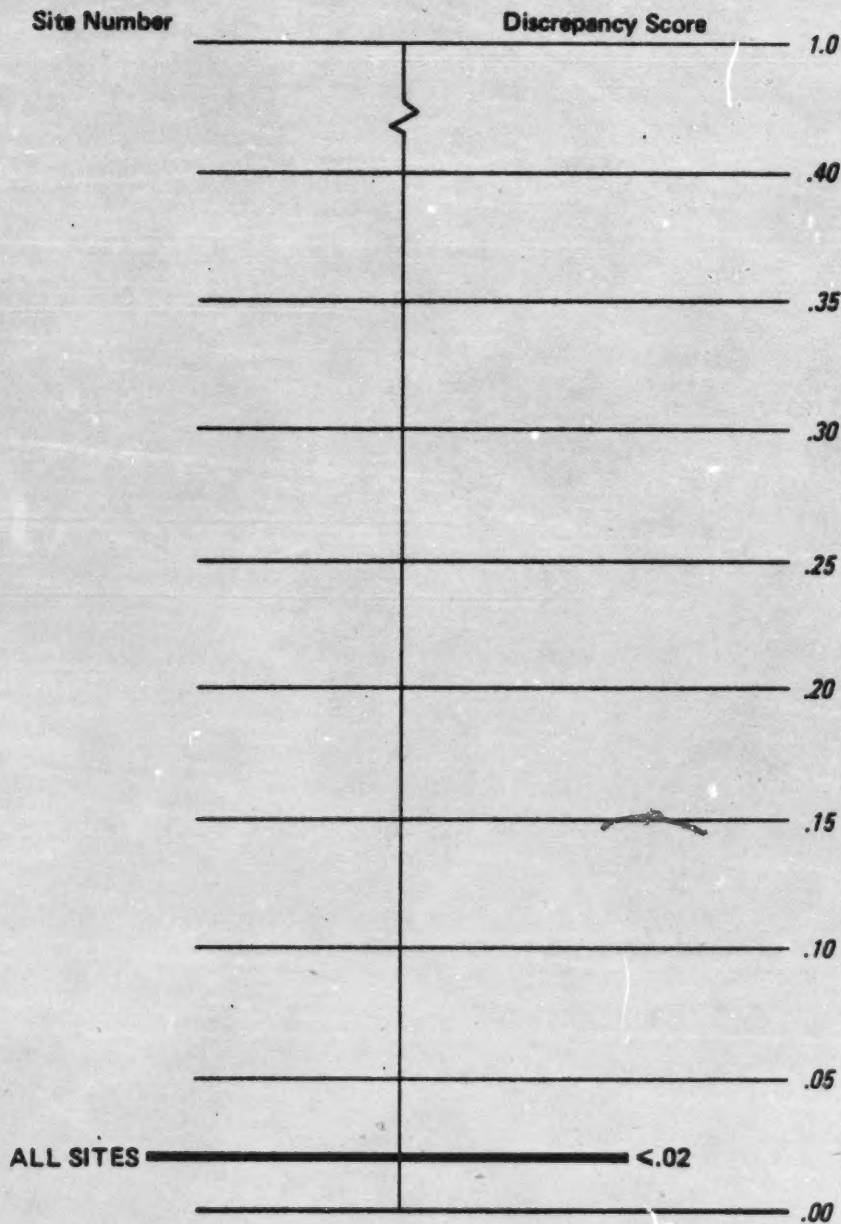
Table 14 presents the percentage of persons by mother tongue for each of the Demonstration districts. There is a great deal of variability in the proportions of English- and non-English-speaking respondents within the Demonstration districts. For example, the proportion of English-speaking persons ranges from a high of 95% in Winston-Salem to a low of 35% in Santa Fe. The large proportions of non-English-speaking persons in Santa Fe and Alum Rock almost certainly reflect the large proportions of persons of Spanish and Mexican descent in these areas.

The presence of these non-English-speaking communities in the Demonstration sample is reflected in the differences between the Demonstration and DSI means. Overall, the Demonstration districts have 4% more persons in the non-English-speaking category, and correspondingly fewer persons in the English-speaking category.

The discrepancy analysis (Figure 16) underscores the deviation of some of the Demonstration districts when compared with the DSI districts. Two of the Demonstration districts' discrepancy scores are literally off the scale: Alum Rock (.68) and Santa Fe (1.6). These were discussed above. There are, however, other outliers as well. Yonkers, New York, has a sizable discrepancy score, as is consistent with its non-English-speaking proportion of 34%. Both Berkeley County and Winston-Salem have large discrepancy scores due to their almost total lack of non-English-speaking persons. This implies that the Demonstration districts are different from the DSI sample in a

FIGURE 15

Discrepancy Scores for Foreign Birthplace of Population



KEY

SITE NO.	SITE	SITE NO.	SITE	SITE NO.	SITE	SITE NO.	SITE
11	Adams County	15	Charlotte	19	Mesa	23	Santa Fe
12	Alum Rock	16	Freeport	20	Newport	24	Wichita
13	Berkeley	17	Harrison County	21	Oklahoma City	25	Winston-Salem
14	Boston	18	Houston	22	Racine	26	Yonkers

Table 14

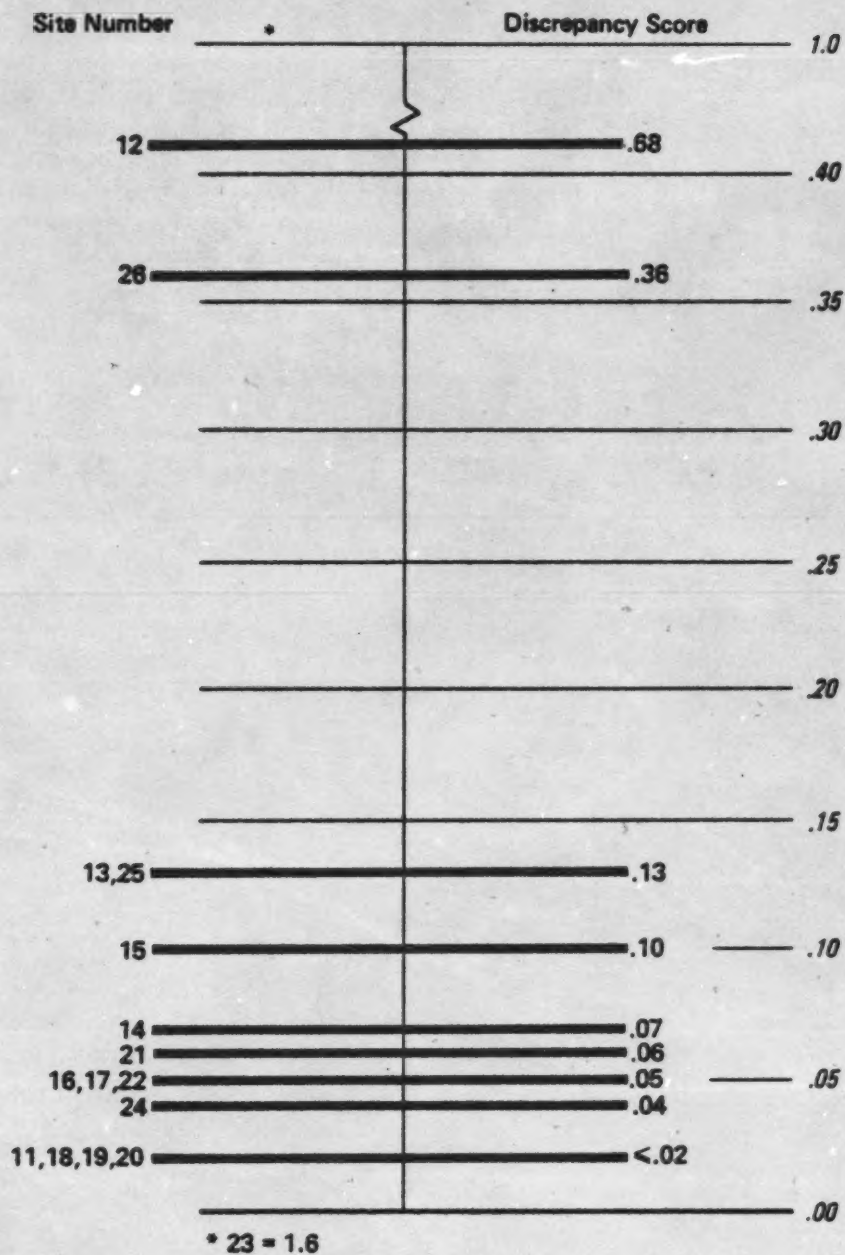
Percentage of Population by Mother Tongue
By School District

School District	English Speaking	Other Than English Speaking	Not Reported
Mesa, Arizona	79.36	16.84	3.80
Alum Rock, Calif.	53.85	42.62	3.54
Adams Co., Col.	84.36	13.59	2.06
Wichita, Kansas	89.31	7.18	3.50
Boston, Mass.	71.71	22.61	5.68
Santa Fe, New Mexico	36.29	57.88	5.83
Oklahoma City, OK	89.69	5.22	5.10
Houston, Texas	75.96	17.74	6.30
Freeport, N.Y.	73.65	21.48	4.87
Yonkers, N.Y.	59.22	34.24	6.54
Winston-Salem, N.C.	95.04	1.98	2.98
Charlotte, N.C.	92.31	2.78	4.91
Newport, R.I.	78.84	16.45	4.71
Berkeley Co., WVA	92.97	1.69	5.35
Harrison Co., WVA	88.97	6.80	4.23
Racine, Wisconsin	74.74	21.96	3.30

Mean for Demonstration School Districts	77.27	18.19	4.54
Mean for DSI School Districts	81.42	13.97	4.61

FIGURE 16

Discrepancy Scores for Language Usage



KEY

SITE NO.	SITE	SITE NO.	SITE	SITE NO.	SITE	SITE NO.	SITE
11	Adams County	15	Charlotte	19	Mesa	23	Santa Fe
12	Alum Rock	16	Freeport	20	Newport	24	Wichita
13	Berkeley	17	Harrison County	21	Oklahoma City	25	Winston-Salem
14	Boston	18	Houston	22	Racine	26	Yonkers

dual sense. While most of the deviant Demonstration districts have disproportionately large numbers of non-English-speaking persons, others have too few.

Table 15 presents the proportional distributions of individuals for each Demonstration district by three categories of ethnicity. The first category includes persons of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or other Spanish decent. The second includes persons of Puerto Rican birth or parentage. The third contains persons of Spanish Language. These categories are not mutually exclusive; the same individual may be classified more than once in a single row.

There are substantial differences among the Demonstration districts on all three variables. The proportion of persons classified in one of the five Spanish categories ranges from 49% of the total population in Santa Fe to less than 1% in Berkeley County, West Virginia. Similar variation can be observed in the persons categorized as Spanish-speaking. The Alum Rock and Santa Fe sites display relatively large proportions of Spanish-speaking residents, whereas the southern and eastern Demonstration districts display relatively small proportions. For individuals of Puerto Rican descent, the patterns are somewhat different. Both New York sites and Boston have the largest proportions of Puerto Ricans, although this percentage is never more than 1.5% of the total population for a given site.

Because of the potentially overlapping membership of individuals across categories within districts, no discrepancy analysis was carried out. Examination of Table 16, however, reveals that for measures of both Spanish descent and Spanish language, the Demonstration districts as a group have much larger proportions than the DSI sample. For Puerto Rican parentage, however, the Demonstration and DSI means are quite comparable.

3.6 Income and Poverty Structure

Table 16 presents the distribution of family earnings for each of the Demonstration districts. The overall mean

Table 15
Percentage of Persons with Spanish Indicator
By School District

School District	Persons Classified In 5 Spanish Categories	Persons of Puerto Rican Birth or Parentage	Persons of Spanish Language	Total Population Number
Mesa, Arizona	6.74	.09	10.05	87,614
Alum Rock, Calif.	37.00	.67	39.79	63,038
Adams Co., Col.	3.21	.21	5.08	73,661
Wichita, Kansas	3.6	.07	2.5	284,208
Boston, Mass.	2.65	1.14	2.81	641,070
Santa Fe, New Mexico	48.9	.09	61.95	47,189
Oklahoma City, OK	3.04	.06	1.99	319,516
Houston, Texas	11.44	.04	12.39	1,087,621
Freeport, N.Y.	4.07	.73	4.59	41,820
Yonkers, N.Y.	4.07	1.29	3.54	204,297
Winston-Salem, N.C.	1.06	.03	.38	214,348
Charlotte, N.C.	1.03	.05	.54	354,656
Newport, R.I.	1.15	.39	1.92	34,562
Berkeley Co., WVA	.63	--	.29	36,356
Harrison Co., WVA	.72	--	1.02	73,028
Racine, Wisconsin	3.49	.15	3.73	133,624

Mean for Demonstration School Districts	8.3	.31	9.54	----
Mean for DSI School Districts	3.36	.35	3.37	----

Table 16
Percentage of Families with Family Earnings
in Designated Income Spans by School District

School District	Under \$1,000	\$1,000- \$3,999	\$4,000- \$5,999	\$6,000- \$7,999	\$8,000- \$9,999	\$10,000- \$14,999	\$15,000- \$24,999	\$25,000- \$49,999	\$50,000 and Over	Total Number of Families
Mesa, AZ	1.92	13.22	13.96	15.90	13.90	26.04	12.77	2.74	.36	24,425
Alum Rock, CA	2.38	8.43	8.07	12.28	16.57	33.57	15.82	2.35	.53	14,267
Adams County, CO	1.45	6.91	9.57	14.76	15.05	32.02	17.31	2.65	.28	18,416
Wichita, KS	2.46	9.99	10.24	15.14	15.46	27.78	14.64	3.29	.98	74,502
Boston, MA	2.82	13.21	11.88	13.64	14.63	25.67	14.78	2.98	.39	142,024
Santa Fe, NM	3.78	15.09	14.83	15.26	12.13	22.02	12.90	2.98	1.01	10,785
Oklahoma City, OK	2.72	13.76	12.31	14.93	14.16	24.20	13.15	3.56	1.21	84,908
Houston, TX	2.84	11.50	11.34	13.30	13.68	25.66	16.33	4.28	1.07	272,264
Freeport, NY	2.08	5.91	5.99	8.70	11.01	27.62	28.84	8.54	1.30	10,627
Yonkers, NY	1.85	7.08	5.88	9.00	11.88	29.41	26.18	7.58	1.14	56,147
Winston-Salem, NC	2.34	12.43	11.05	14.10	15.60	26.65	13.89	2.91	1.01	56,050
Charlotte, NC	1.96	10.48	10.43	12.66	13.57	28.47	17.01	4.32	1.09	91,089
Newport, RI	5.08	12.76	12.05	15.92	13.62	24.75	12.19	3.39	.24	7,939
Berkeley County, WVA	2.37	15.38	14.81	17.42	16.39	23.12	9.11	1.15	.25	9,366
Harrison County, WVA	2.01	18.62	14.67	17.26	17.55	21.08	7.01	1.46	.33	19,753
Racine, WS	1.54	7.41	7.16	10.71	14.81	35.30	18.68	3.54	.86	32,883

Mean for Demonstration School Districts	2.48	11.39	10.89	13.76	14.38	27.08	15.66	3.61	.75	----
Mean for DSI School Districts	2.62	13.34	11.02	12.65	13.60	26.62	15.39	3.65	1.12	----

proportions show that with the exception of one income category, the Demonstration and DSI means are quite close, and never more than one percentage point apart. The largest difference between the two samples is in the \$1000-3999 category of family income. For this category, the Demonstration districts seem underrepresented in comparison to the DSI districts (11.39% compared with 13.34%).

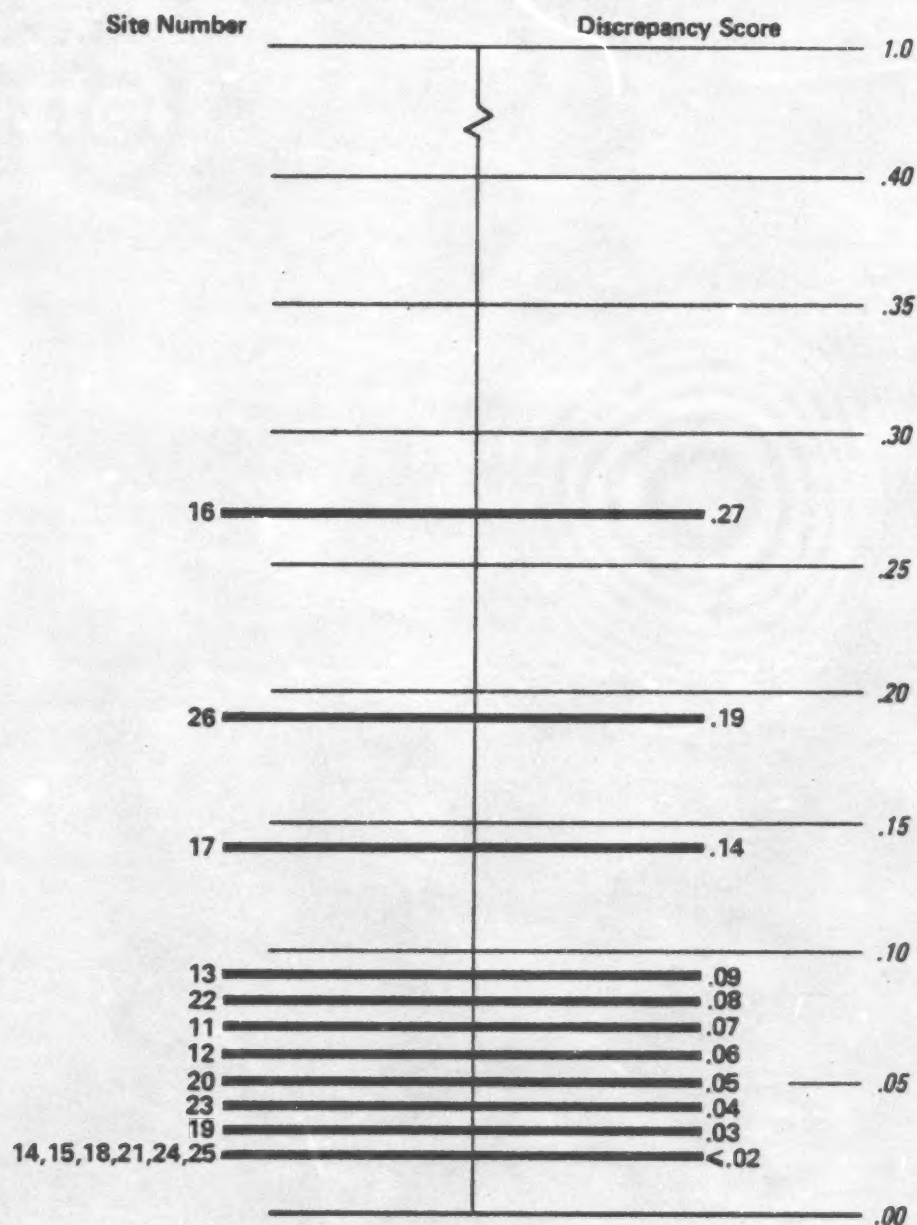
Despite the similarity of the mean distributions, there are significant differences between individual Demonstration districts and the DSI districts, as the discrepancy analysis presented in Figure 17 underscores. Six Demonstration districts have discrepancy scores less than or equal to .02. Seven Demonstration districts have scores ranging from .03 to .09; and three districts have still greater discrepancy scores of .14 to .27. These three outliers are discussed below.

The district with the highest discrepancy score (.27) is Freeport, New York. In comparison with both the other Demonstration and DSI districts, Freeport has a smaller percentage of low-income families and a greater percentage of high-income families, especially in the \$15,000 and above range. The next highest discrepancy score is that of Yonkers, New York. The income distribution of Yonkers is remarkably similar to that of Freeport, with a percentage of relatively high-income families in the population. The third outlier in the discrepancy analysis is Harrison County, West Virginia. Here, the situation is the reverse of that in the New York communities. Harrison County has a relatively small proportion of families with high incomes and a relatively large proportion of families with incomes below \$9,999. The other West Virginia site, Berkeley County, has a similar distribution and falls next in magnitude in the discrepancy score analysis.

Despite these individual variations, the mean distribution of income for the Demonstration districts is quite similar to that for the DSI sample, as noted above. The within-district variation does not produce systematic differences between the two groups.

FIGURE 17

Discrepancy Scores for Family Income



KEY

SITE NO.	SITE	SITE NO.	SITE	SITE NO.	SITE	SITE NO.	SITE
11	Adams County	15	Charlotte	19	Mesa	23	Santa Fe
12	Alum Rock	16	Freeport	20	Newport	24	Wichita
13	Berkeley	17	Harrison County	21	Oklahoma City	25	Winston-Salem
14	Boston	18	Houston	22	Racine	26	Yonkers

Table 17 presents the proportional breakdown of the ratio of family income to poverty level for each of the Demonstration districts. It is difficult to assess the differences among the Demonstration districts through simple inspection of the frequencies of each category. However, the differences in the overall mean proportions for the Demonstration districts and the DSI sample indicate that the Demonstration districts have slightly fewer families with a ratio of less than one and slightly more families with a ratio of 2 or more. Although these mean differences are slight, they do suggest that overall the Demonstration districts are underrepresented by poverty status families and overrepresented by families above the poverty line.

The discrepancy analysis (Figure 18) shows that eight of the Demonstration districts have discrepancy scores less than or equal to .02. Above this threshold, there are two clusters of other districts, one with scores ranging in magnitude from .03 to .07 and the other with scores of .16 and .17. The two most extreme cases, Freeport and Yonkers, have almost identical distributions. Each has a relatively large proportion of families with incomes that are three times the poverty level or higher. Some of these discrepancies, however, may be attributable to regional variation in the cost of living.

Table 18 presents for each Demonstration district the proportions of children under the age of 18, broken down by family poverty level and age. As before, there are large differences among the Demonstration districts. Racine, for example, tends to have a relatively small proportion of its families with children under 18 below the poverty level. In contrast, the southern sites (Berkeley County, Harrison County, Winston-Salem, and Charlotte) have relatively large proportions of poverty-status families with children below age 18. Overall, however, the Demonstration districts and the DSI districts do not differ greatly in their mean distributions, nor does the discrepancy score analysis (Figure 19) show as much variability in scores as might be expected from the observed variation among Demonstration districts.

Table 17

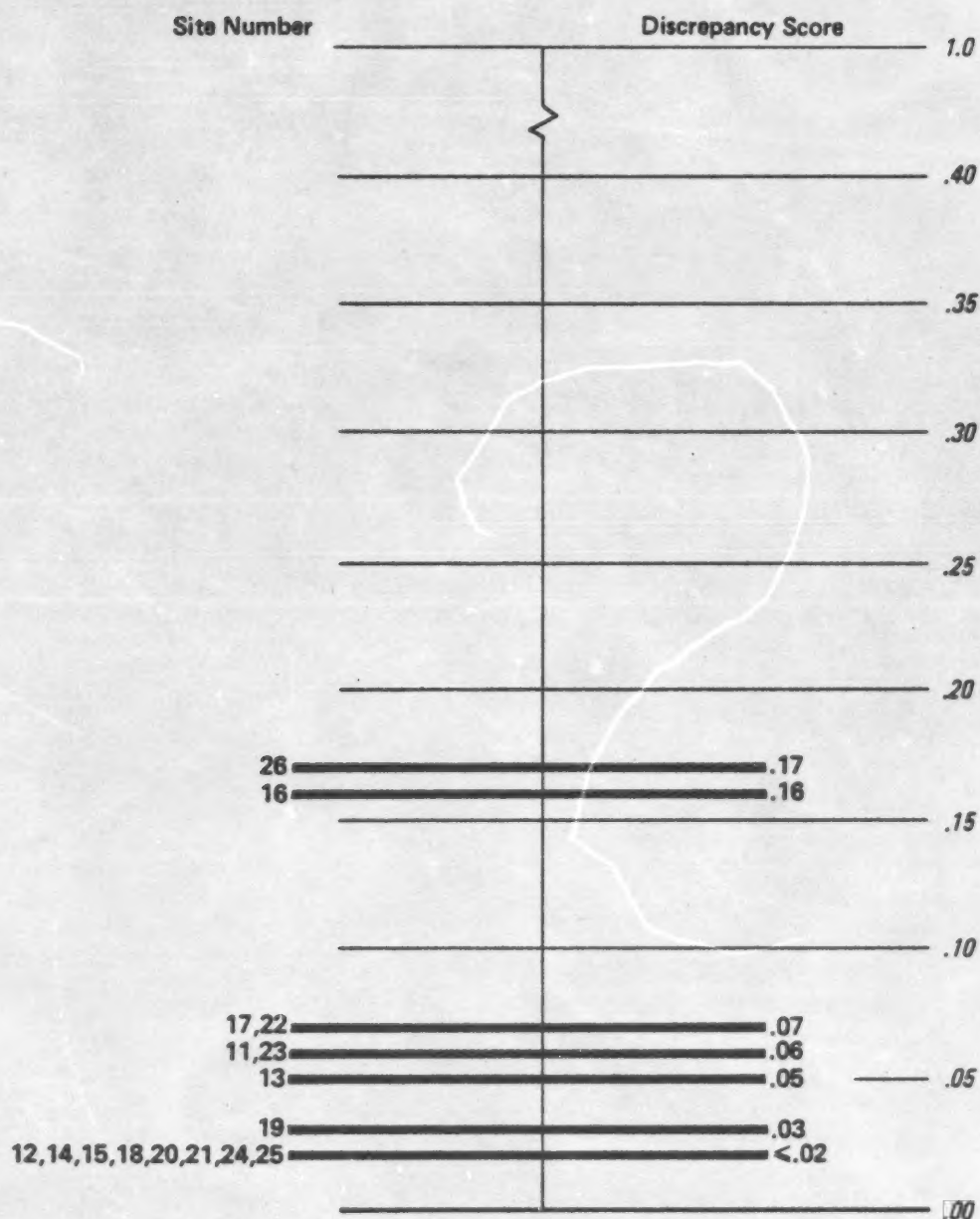
Percentage of Families Within Poverty Ratio Categories
By School District

School District	Under .50	.50- .99	1.00- 1.49	1.50- 1.99	2.00- 2.99	3.00 or More	Total N
Mesa, Arizona	2.8	4.67	9.4	13.62	26.57	42.93	24,425
Alum Rock, Calif.	3.79	6.2	8.94	12.12	27.49	41.45	14,269
Adams Co., Col.	2.37	3	7.22	11.23	26.07	50.11	18,413
Wichita, Kansas	3.28	4.84	8.3	10.78	25.06	47.72	74,508
Boston, Mass.	4.15	7.56	9.63	11.58	22.51	44.57	142,019
Santa Fe, New Mexico	6.35	11.43	13.06	12.3	20.58	36.28	10,784
Oklahoma City, OK	4.06	7.11	9.82	11.56	22.49	44.96	84,919
Houston, Texas	4.79	6.54	9.32	10.48	21.29	47.58	272,256
Freeport, N.Y.	2.6	3.08	5.56	6.87	18.16	63.73	10,627
Yonkers, N.Y.	2.61	3.03	4.89	6.66	18.28	64.54	56,147
Winston-Salem, N.C.	4.18	6.85	8.67	10.91	23.24	46.14	56,050
Charlotte, N.C.	3.52	5.83	8.22	9.52	22.47	50.46	91,089
Newport, R.I.	6.35	7.32	9.16	12.66	23.42	41.1	7,939
Berkeley Co., WVA	4.39	7.51	11.54	14.69	27.55	34.33	9,366
Harrison Co., WVA	3.98	9.19	13.25	15.02	26.34	32.21	19,753
Racine, Wisconsin	2.42	3.3	5.56	9.73	27.07	51.93	32,883

Mean for Demonstration School Districts	3.85	6.09	8.91	11.23	23.66	46.25	-----
Mean for DSI School Districts	4.39	7.69	9.29	11.17	22.99	44.48	-----

FIGURE 18

Discrepancy Scores for Poverty Ratio of Population



KEY

SITE NO.	SITE	SITE NO.	SITE	SITE NO.	SITE	SITE NO.	SITE
11	Adams County	15	Charlotte	19	Mesa	23	Santa Fe
12	Alum Rock	16	Freeport	20	Newport	24	Wichita
13	Berkeley	17	Harrison County	21	Oklahoma City	25	Winston-Salem
14	Boston	18	Houston	22	Racine	26	Yonkers

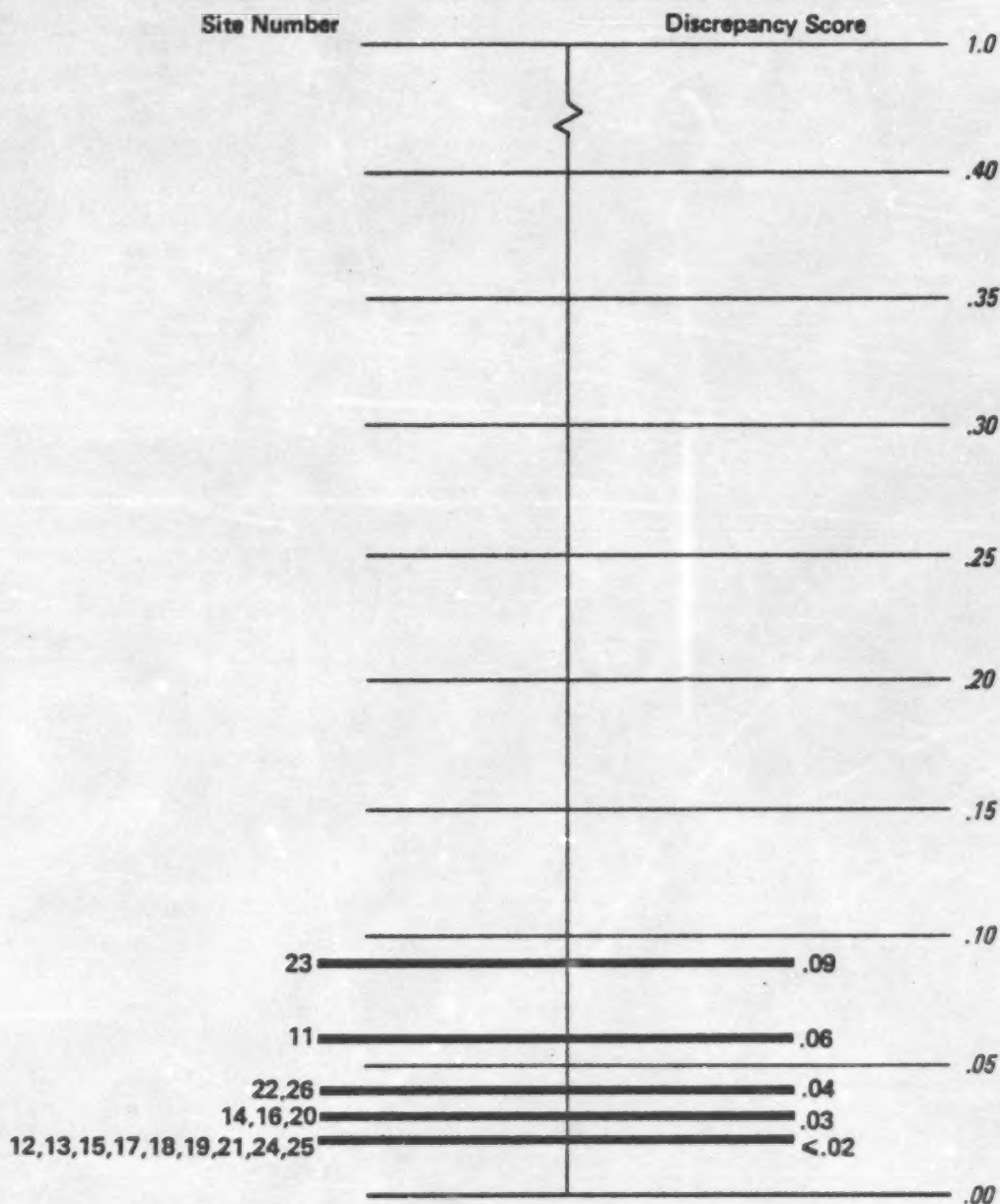
Table 18
Percentage of Families with Children Below Age 18
By School District

School District	Below Poverty Level		Above Poverty Level		Total N
	Children Under 6 Years	Children 6-17 Years	Children Under 6 Years	Children 6-17 Years	
Mesa, AZ	3.14	7.24	27.97	61.65	29,114
Alum Rock, CA	4.49	10.22	26.69	58.60	28,503
Adams County, CO	2.44	4.38	28.52	64.66	25,894
Wichita, KS	4.88	8.04	26.54	60.55	95,631
Boston, MA	7.69	13.11	25.25	53.96	183,367
Santa Fe, NM	8.10	17.96	22.16	51.78	19,004
Oklahoma City, OK	6.13	11.82	24.48	57.57	104,175
Houston, TX	6.35	12.54	26.46	54.65	376,824
Freeport, NY	4.16	5.60	25.66	64.59	13,876
Yonkers, NY	3.26	4.90	28.64	63.20	58,232
Winston-Salem, NC	4.58	11.45	25.37	58.60	72,318
Charlotte, NC	4.43	10.58	26.37	58.62	125,819
Newport, RI	8.50	10.27	26.00	55.23	10,706
Berkeley County, WVA	6.14	11.86	26.73	55.28	12,304
Harrison County, WVA	5.10	12.74	23.76	58.40	23,319
Racine, WS	3.09	5.49	27.95	63.47	51,154

Mean for Demonstration School Districts	5.15	9.89	26.16	58.80	-----
Mean for DSI School Districts	4.72	10.60	25.49	59.20	-----

FIGURE 19

Discrepancy Scores for Families by Poverty Level and Age of Children



KEY

SITE NO.	SITE	SITE NO.	SITE	SITE NO.	SITE	SITE NO.	SITE
11	Adams County	15	Charlotte	19	Mesa	23	Santa Fe
12	Alum Rock	16	Freeport	20	Newport	24	Wichita
13	Berkeley	17	Harrison County	21	Oklahoma City	25	Winston-Salem
14	Boston	18	Houston	22	Racine	26	Yonkers

Table 19 presents the percentage distributions of families below the poverty level in the Demonstration districts by the types of income received. In some cases the figures for a district may add up to more than 100 percent, since families may receive income from more than one source. There are large differences among the Demonstration districts in the types of income received by poverty families. While 73% of the poverty families in Charlotte receive income from earnings, this proportion falls to a low of 45% for Boston. There are comparable differences among the districts in the proportions for social security and public assistance sources of income.

Because of the overlapping categories of income, no discrepancy analysis was performed to compare individual Demonstration districts with DSI sample. Overall, however, there are differences between the Demonstration and DSI samples. The two groups do not differ in the proportion of poverty level families receiving income through earnings. They do differ in other income sources, however. A smaller proportion of the Demonstration district families received income from social security or railroad benefit plans, whereas a larger proportion of the Demonstration district families derived part of their income from public assistance or welfare transfer payments.

3.7 General Demographics

Table 20 presents the proportions of age categories within each Demonstration district and the relevant comparisons between the Demonstration and DSI mean proportions. Overall, there are few important differences in the category means between Demonstration and DSI districts. Almost all means are within one percentage point of each other. The discrepancy score analysis, however, indicates that there are differences between certain of the Demonstration districts and the DSI districts with respect to age.

While some of the Demonstration districts are only slightly different from the DSI sample with respect to age (those districts which fall below the .02 value), there are

Table 19
Percentage* of Families Below Poverty Level Receiving
Income of Selected Types by School District

School District	Earnings	Social Security or Railroad Retirement	Public Assistance or Welfare Payments	Total Families
Mesa, Arizona	56.11	37.81	11.78	1,825
Alum Rock, Calif.	56.38	15.22	43.97	1,426
Adams Co., Col.	69.50	11.92	7.98	990
Wichita, Kansas	57.47	22.31	28.40	6,057
Boston, Mass.	45.05	18.63	45.60	16,625
Santa Fe, New Mexico	64.76	24.56	23.57	1,918
Oklahoma City, OK	62.13	25.69	30.65	9,488
2 Houston, Texas	77.42	21.39	14.13	30,843
Freeport, N.Y.	53.07	20.23	24.21	603
Yonkers, N.Y.	45.31	30.51	19.92	3,163
Winston-Salem, N.C.	60.63	35.63	22.65	6,180
Charlotte, N.C.	73.35	26.93	17.99	8,522
Newport, R.I.	56.59	17.79	13.46	1,085
Berkeley Co., WVA	57.90	37.88	9.79	1,114
Harrison Co., WVA	51.83	47.22	9.80	2,603
Racine, Wisconsin	57.77	21.46	28.44	1,878

*May sum to more than 100% due to non-exclusive categories of income.

Mean for Demonstration School Districts	59.08	25.95	22.02	-----
Mean for DSI School Districts	59.14	31.94	18.25	-----

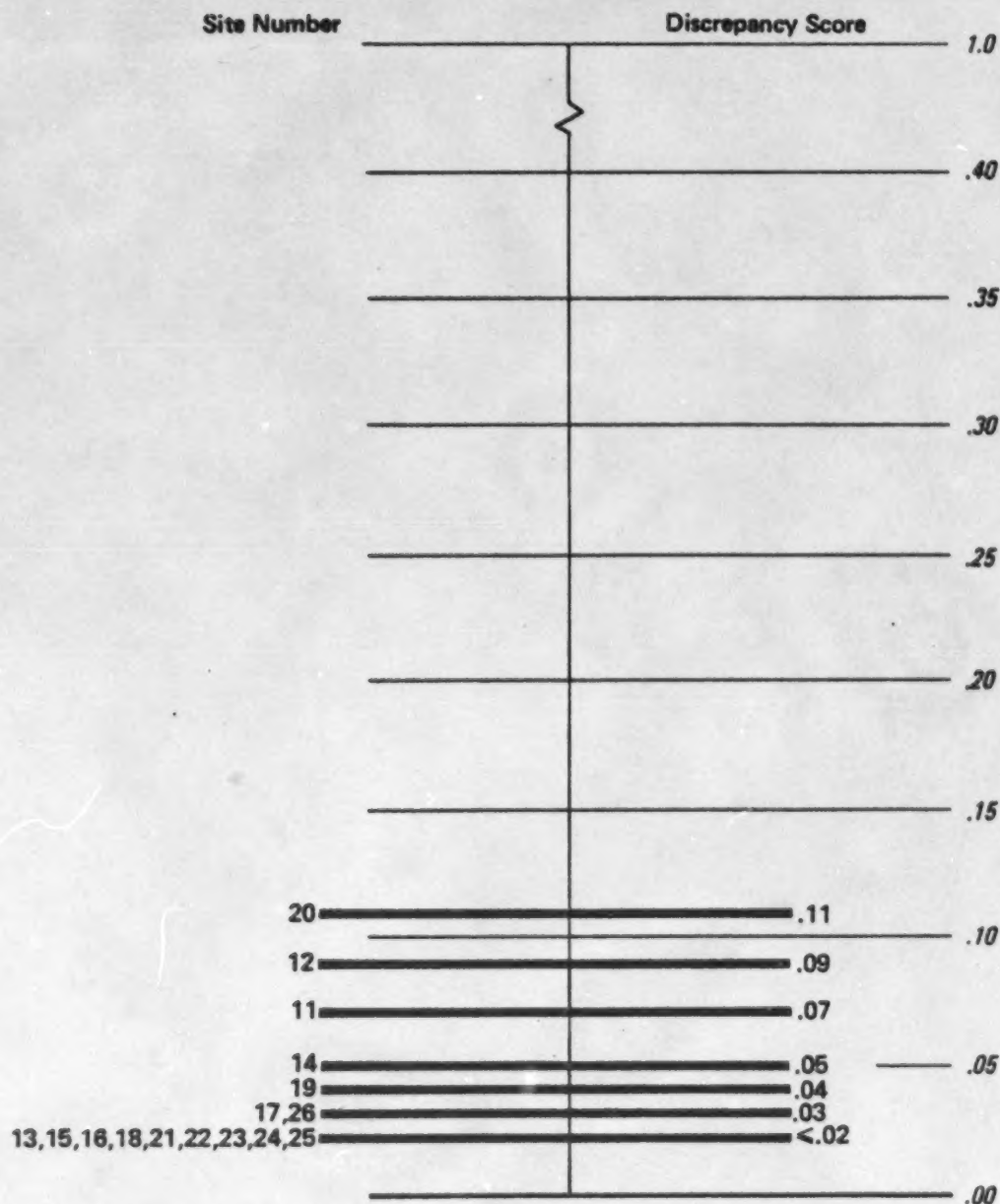
Table 20
Age Distribution of Population
By School District

School District	Under 3 yrs.	3-5 yrs.	6-17 yrs.	18-21 yrs.	22-24 yrs.	25-34 yrs.	35-64 yrs.	65 yrs. and over
Mesa, Arizona	5.22	4.91	23.37	5.82	4.44	11.28	29.65	15.3
Alum Rock, Calif.	6.75	7.91	31.29	5.81	4.68	14.46	24.75	4.35
Adams Co., Col.	5.43	5.41	24.83	9.14	7.18	15.6	28.48	3.94
Wichita, Kansas	5.31	5.21	23.5	7.31	5.69	12.32	31.84	8.81
Boston, Mass.	4.58	4.76	19.15	10.11	6.71	12.24	29.62	12.82
Santa Fe, New Mexico	5.36	6.02	27.71	6.41	4.62	12.62	29.33	7.91
Oklahoma City, OK	5.1	5.16	22.71	6.18	4.91	12.53	32.68	10.73
Houston, Texas	5.69	5.73	23.64	6.99	5.65	14.47	30.66	7.17
Freeport, N.Y.	4.92	5.32	23.21	5.74	4.29	11.1	35.74	9.67
Yonkers, N.Y.	4.55	4.44	19.42	5.89	4.61	11.91	37.35	11.83
Winston-Salem, N.C.	4.88	5.13	23.9	7.3	4.88	13.70	32.29	7.92
Charlotte, N.C.	5.37	5.55	24.86	6.75	5	14.64	31.24	6.57
Newport, R.I.	5.87	4.91	20.81	11.42	9.74	11.85	25.69	9.72
Berkeley Co., WVA	5.06	5.64	22.89	4.96	4.46	11.58	34.25	11.16
Harrison Co., WVA	4.32	4.71	22.3	5.68	3.93	10.18	35.86	13.01
Racine, Wisconsin	5.48	6.14	26.45	5.63	4.35	12.17	30.38	9.39

Mean for Demonstration School Districts	5.24	5.43	23.75	6.95	5.32	12.67	31.24	9.39
Mean for DSI School Districts	5.08	5.39	24.79	6.80	4.53	12.11	31.67	9.63

FIGURE 20

Discrepancy Scores for Age Distribution



KEY

SITE NO.	SITE	SITE NO.	SITE	SITE NO.	SITE	SITE NO.	SITE
11	Adams County	15	Charlotte	19	Mesa	23	Santa Fe
12	Alum Rock	16	Freeport	20	Newport	24	Wichita
13	Berkeley	17	Harrison County	21	Oklahoma City	25	Winston-Salem
14	Boston	18	Houston	22	Racine	26	Yonkers

others which have relatively large scores and deserve to be examined closely. Newport has the largest discrepancy score (.11), due to the relatively large proportion of residents between the ages of 18 and 24 and relatively small proportions of residents between the ages of 6-17 and 35-64. Second on this ranking is Alum Rock. In comparison with both the other Demonstration districts and the DSI districts, Alum Rock has a large percent of residents under 17 years old (a combined total of 45.95%) and a relatively small percentage of residents between 35 and 64 years of age. Adams County, with the third largest discrepancy score, has a relatively large percentage of its population in the 18-34 years category and a relatively small percentage in the 35 and over categories. There are other sites with discrepancy scores greater than .02. In general, however, the picture is one of widespread variation which tends to cancel out. The mean proportions across Demonstration districts are still quite close to the mean proportions of the DSI districts (almost always within a single percentage point).

Table 21 presents the proportional breakdown of the population by sex for each of the 16 Demonstration school districts. In all but one of the districts (Adams County, Colorado), females outnumber males by a slight margin. Also included in this table are the mean proportions of males and females of the Demonstration districts compared with the respective mean proportions for the DSI sample. Overall, differences between Demonstration and DSI districts are slight, with females in the Demonstration districts slightly overrepresented.

Figure 21 presents the results of the discrepancy analysis. For all Demonstration districts, the discrepancy score is .02 or less, and for 12 of the 16 districts the discrepancy values were .001 or less. Both the analysis of the mean proportions and the discrepancy score analysis suggest that there are not great differences between the Demonstration districts and the DSI districts on this variable.

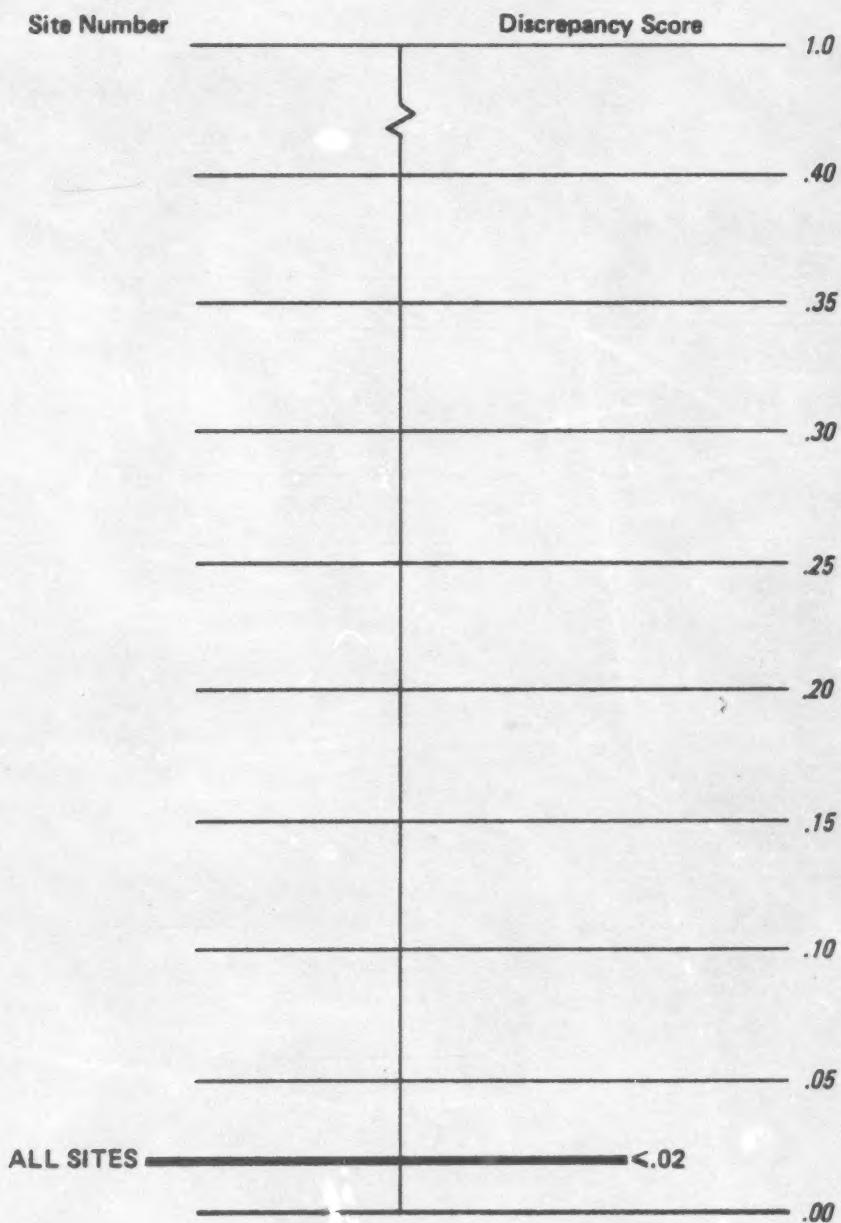
Table 21
Sex Distribution of Population
By School District

School District	Males	Females	Total N
Mesa, Arizona	48.39	51.61	87,688
Alum Rock, Calif.	49.44	50.56	63,256
Adams Co., Col.	50.38	49.62	73,444
Wichita, Kansas	47.92	52.08	284,468
Boston, Mass.	46.06	53.95	641,042
Santa Fe, New Mexico	48.70	51.30	47,398
Oklahoma City, OK	47.09	52.91	319,798
Houston, Texas	48.34	51.66	1,087,451
Freeport, N.Y.	46.98	53.02	41,848
Yonkers, N.Y.	47.22	52.78	204,298
Winston-Salem, N.C.	47.35	52.65	214,348
Charlotte, N.C.	47.69	52.31	354,656
Newport, R.I.	49.13	50.87	34,562
Berkeley Co., WVA	49.63	50.37	36,356
Harrison Co., WVA	47.68	52.33	73,028
Racine, Wisconsin	48.58	51.42	133,624

Mean for Demonstration School Districts	48.16	51.84	----
Mean for DSI School Districts	48.83	51.17	----

FIGURE 21

Discrepancy Scores for Sex Distribution



KEY

SITE NO.	SITE	SITE NO.	SITE	SITE NO.	SITE	SITE NO.	SITE
11	Adams County	15	Charlotte	19	Mesa	23	Santa Fe
12	Alum Rock	16	Freeport	20	Newport	24	Wichita
13	Berkeley	17	Harrison County	21	Oklahoma City	25	Winston-Salem
14	Boston	18	Houston	22	Racine	26	Yonkers

Up to this point in the analysis of the similarities and differences between the Demonstration and DSI school districts, only relative comparisons have been made. Our discussions have been confined to comparisons within variables, rather than across the selected variables of interest. We have not utilized a standard criterion for determining that a particular Demonstration district is or is not comparable to other Demonstration or DSI districts. In this section of the report, we will attempt to apply a strict and uniform decision rule to assess the overall comparability of the Demonstration and the DSI distributions.

For purposes of this summary comparison, we have arbitrarily chosen a cut-off value of .15 to determine whether a district's discrepancy score suggests a substantially different distribution between the district in question and the DSI sample. The cut-off value we have chosen could easily have been altered to include or exclude additional Demonstration districts. Any discrepancy score greater than .00 represents some degree of dissimilarity between the distribution of proportions for a given district and the DSI sample. Even a simple random sample of sixteen districts might have generated discrepancy scores of the size observed here. Given the non-random nature of the districts in question, it is impossible to tell how large a discrepancy score must be, before it may be considered substantively important. We have chosen this particular cut-off point because it seems to separate the outliers from the remaining Demonstration district.

Table 22 summarizes the results of the discrepancy analysis when a .15 cut-off value is applied. This table presents, for each variable in our analysis, the districts which meet or exceed this discrepancy value.

Table 22 should not be considered a substitute for an examination of the more detailed analysis presented in Section 3.0. No summary presentation can completely portray the detailed com-

Table 22
Demonstration Districts with Discrepancy Scores $\geq .15$
on Each of the Demographic Variables of Interest by School District

SECTION	VARIABLE	FIGURE	11. Adams Co.	12. Alton Rock	13. Berkeley Co.	14. Boston	15. Charlotte	16. Freeport	17. Harrison	18. Houston	19. Mesa	20. Newport	21. Oklahoma City	22. Racine	23. Santa Fe	24. Wichita	25. Winston-Salem	26. Yonkers	Total Number of Discrepancy Scores $\geq .15$
3.1.1	Housing Unit Relocation	3	X																1
3.1.2	Birth Place of District Resident	4	X								X	X							3
3.2.1	Family Type	5			X														1
3.2.2	Family Types of Population Under 18 Years of Age	6																	0
3.3.1	Population 3 Years & Over By School Type	7			X												X		2
3.3.2	Enrollment By School Type & Grade Level	8			X	X							X			X	X		5
3.3.3	Adult Education Completed	9	X																1
3.4.1	Occupational Distribution	10										X		X					2
3.4.2	Adult Labor Force By Age	11										X							1
3.4.3	Adult Labor Force By Sex	12																	0
3.4.4	Adult Unemployment By Sex	13																	0
3.5.1	Foreign Birthplace	14																	0
3.5.2	Language Usage	15	X											X			X		3
3.5.3	Spanish Descent & Heritage	*																	-
3.6.1	Family Income	16					X										X		2
3.6.2	Poverty Ratio	17					X										X		2
3.6.3	Families By Poverty Level & Children's Age	18																	0
3.6.4	Poverty Income Sources	*																	-
3.7.1	Age Distribution	19																	0
3.7.2	Sex Distribution	20																	0
Total Number of Discrepancy Scores $\geq .15$			3	1	0	3	1	2	0	0	1	3	0	1	2	0	1	5	23

*No Discrepancy Score Analysis possible

parisons which were discussed there. Many important differences and similarities between Demonstration and DSI districts are obscured or ignored in the summary presentations of Table 22. Thus, while this table is consistent with the preceding analysis and discussion, it certainly cannot capture the complete flavor and scope of those results.

Table 22 can be interpreted in many ways. First of all, each cluster of variables can be examined to see whether Demonstration districts tend to differ from the DSI districts on that group of variables. For example, Boston and Yonkers deviate substantially from the DSI sample on two out of three school-related variables. This suggests that these two districts have something in common which differentiates them from the national sample of districts. Referring to the more detailed analysis, it is clear that the large proportions of persons enrolled in parochial schools does set these two districts apart. (See Section 3.3). In a similar manner, both Freeport and Yonkers tend to differ from the DSI sample with respect to measures of income. Earlier analysis showed that these two sites have much larger proportions of individuals in the upper income categories, which probably accounts for the large discrepancy scores indicated here. (See Section 3.6.) Newport also appears to differ from the DSI sample on two occupational structure variables. As noted above, Newport's labor force is young in comparison to the DSI sample and is characterized by relatively large proportions of both professional and service workers.

The interpretation of Table 22 can also proceed from the perspective of individual variables instead of groups of variables. Five Demonstration districts differ markedly from the DSI sample on the variable labelled enrollment by school type by grade level. Although the sheer number of categories for this variable may have contributed to the relatively high discrepancy scores on this measure, there are differences which are worthy of

mention. As noted in Section 313, Boston, Racine, and Yonkers have relatively greater proportions of persons enrolled in non-public schools, whereas Charlotte and Winston-Salem have relatively smaller proportions enrolled in such schools, especially at the elementary and high school levels.

There are two other variables which have three deviant Demonstration districts each. Adams County, Newport, and Mesa all have relatively large percents of persons who were not born in their state of residence but in another state. Alum Rock, Santa Fe, and Yonkers are also outliers on the language usage variable. All three districts have relatively large proportions of non-English-speaking persons, with Alum Rock and Santa Fe being the most deviant in this respect.

Finally, we can examine Table 22 from the perspective of the individual Demonstration Districts. Yonkers, for example, has discrepancy scores above the cut-off value on five out of the possible 18 variables. Boston, Adams County, and Newport have large discrepancy scores on three out of the 18. On the other hand, Berkeley, Harrison County, Houston, Oklahoma City, and Wichita all have no substantial discrepancy scores on any of the variables. While this does not suggest that these sites are therefore representative of the DSI sample, it does indicate that they have no large deviations on any of the variables reported here.

In conclusion, it has not been our objective to determine whether or not the Demonstration districts as a group are "significantly different" from the DSI districts as a whole on the demographic characteristics of interest in this report. Given the non-random nature of the selection process, such a determination would be virtually impossible. What we have attempted to do is to examine the variability among the Demonstration districts themselves and to compare each district with a measure of central tendency for the DSI sample. In the process, we have found relatively few marked deviations from the

DSI comparison group for either a district or a group of variables. Only one district appears to differ from the DSI sample in several respects--Yonkers. Only two variables (place of birth and language usage) tend to have as many as three districts displaying marked and systematic differences from the DSI distribution.

Given the fact that the DSI sample of districts is stratified by both size and region, the fact that there are relatively few outliers among the Demonstration districts is somewhat surprising. In fact, had we stratified by region, we might have found that the mobility and language variables would not have produced such high discrepancy scores. It is not unusual for southwestern sites to have relatively large proportions of residents born out-of-state, as well as large proportions of Spanish-speaking residents. The Demonstration districts appear to be a relatively heterogeneous group of districts with respect to their demographic characteristics. As a group, they do not differ sharply or systematically from the probability sample of Title I districts drawn for District Survey I. To the extent that DSI districts can be generalized to the larger population of Title I elementary districts in the contiguous states, the Demonstration districts do not appear to deviate markedly from this population.